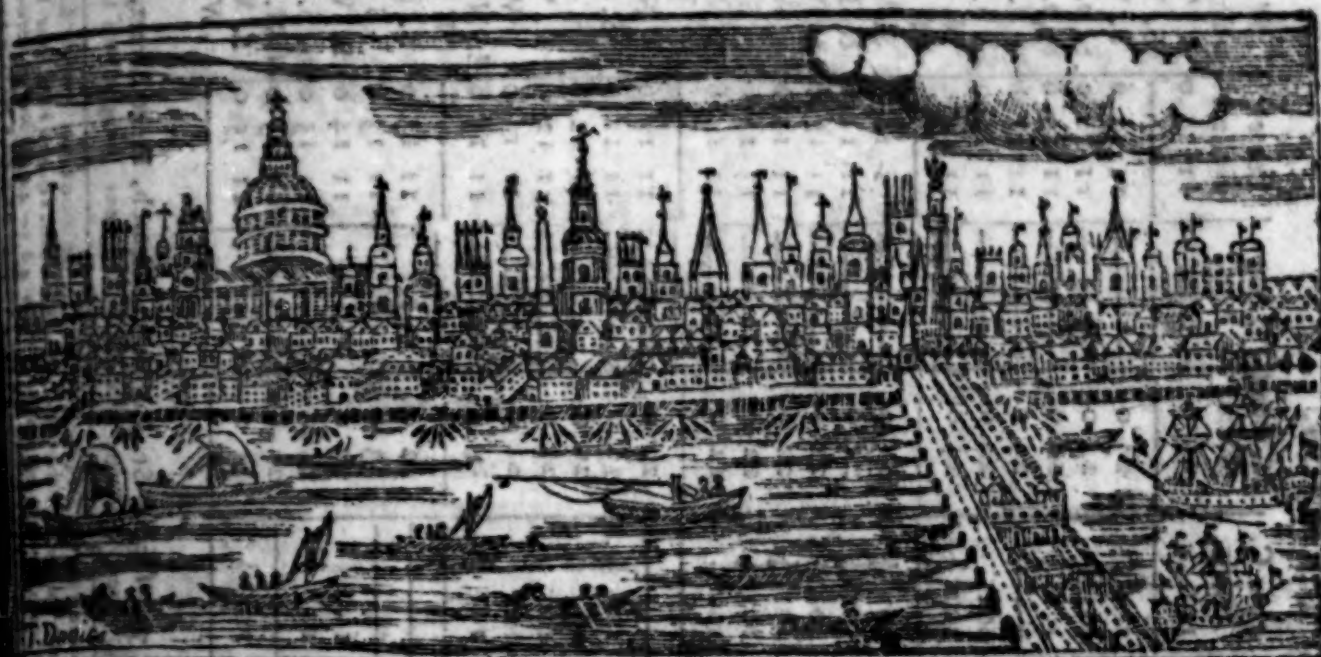


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer*

For JULY, 1766.

Mr. Conway's Letter to Gov. Bernard	331	Letter V. on the Alliance between Church and State, and the American Bishops	354—359
Mr. Bernard's Speech thereon	332	Extract from <i>Serm. to Young Women</i>	355
A Word of Advice to the Ladies	334	Modesty and Decency in Apparel recommended to the Ladies	356 & seq.
Descript. of the Hot-wells, at Bristol	336	Letter from Mr. King, on the Subject of Apparitions	359, 360
The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c. &c. &c.	337—344	Answer to a Math. Question	361
Proceedings on the Weavers Bill, with useful Remarks	337, & seq.	New questions proposed	365, 367, 372
And on the Bill to repeal the Marriage-Act	339	Injury done to Roads by broad wheel Carriages, with a scheme for Redress	ibid.
Resolutions relating to Weights and Measures	341	Regulations of the Markets	366
And to the Foundling Hospital	342	An useful Receipt for Gardeners	367
Letter from the Author of An Appeal, &c.	344	Miseries of the confined in Goals	368
Character and Manners of the Noblesse of Boulogne	345	Curious Anecdotes of the Year 1741	369
Religion of the Papists, a perpetual Comedy	346	Diversions of Tunbridge Wells	373
Parallel between it, and Calvinism	347	General Disposition of engrossing	370
Character of the Burghers, &c. &c. of Boulogne	348	Obstructions to the Conversion of the Jews, with Remarks	370—372
French Furniture, wretched and absurd	ibid.	Duke of Newcastle at Cambridge	372
Indelicacy of the French Ladies	349	Abstract of the new Timber Acts	373
Devotees characterised	350	POETICAL ESSAYS	361
Letter from Mr. Anthony Henley to Dean Swift	351	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER	375
Dr. Swift to Mr. Pulteney	353	Marriages and Births; Deaths	379
		Ecclesiastical Preferments	326
		Promotions Civil and Military	380
		FOREIGN AFFAIRS	382
		Stocks, Grain; Wind and Weather	330

With a VIEW of

BRISTOL HOT-WELL HOUSE, ST. VINCENT'S ROCK, &c. &c.
FINELY ENGRAVED.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Rose, in Pater-noster Row;
whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732, to this Time, neatly bound or stitched, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in JULY, 1766.

	Bank Stock	India Stock	Bon. Soc. Stock	Old S.S. Ann.	New S.S. Ann.	1 per C. reduced	3 per C. consol.	1 1/2 per C. C. 1756	3 1/2 per C. C. 1758	4 per C. consol.	4 per C. Navy	In. Bond prem.	Long Ann. Shut	Lottery Tickets	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
28	Sunday					89 1/2	Shut	Shut	Shut	102 1/2	101	25 0		11 12 0	S. W.	fine
29	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	23 0		11 11 6	S. W.	rain
30	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 12 0	S. b. E.	rain
31	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 11 6	S. b. E.	rain
1				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 11 6	S.	fine
2	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 12 0	S. b. E.	fine
3				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 13 0	N. E.	fine
4				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 13 0	N. E.	fair
5	Sunday			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	23 0		11 12 6	S. W.	fair
6	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 11 6	N. E.	fine
7	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	21 0		11 12 6	S. W.	fine
8	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	S. W.	rain
9	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		12 12 6	E. N. E.	rain
10	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	N. E.	fine
11	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	N.	fine
12	Sunday			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	S. E.	rain
13	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	S. E.	fine
14	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	S. S. W.	fine
15	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 12 6	S. W.	rain
16	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	E. N. E.	rain
17	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	N. E.	warm
18	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	N. E.	warm
19	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	S. E.	warm
20	Sunday			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	S.	rain
21	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	22 0		11 13 0	S. W.	warm rain
22	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 14 0	S. S. E.	rain
23	136 1/2			88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	24 0		11 15 0	N. N. W.	rain
24				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	25 0		11 15 0	S. W.	rain
25				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	25 0		11 15 0	S. W.	rain
26				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	25 0		11 15 0	S. W.	rain
27				88 1/2		89 1/2				102 1/2	101	25 0		11 15 0	S. W.	rain

CHARLES CORBETT, Bookfeller, and Correct State Lottery Office Keeper, at No. 36, facing St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, where the Tickets, Shares, and Chances of Tickets are sold and registered, also the Blanks and Prizes bought and sold.


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T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1766.

Secretary Conway's Letter to Governor
Bernard, of New England.

S I R, St. James's, March 31, 1766.

 EREWITH I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the copy of two acts of parliament just passed; the first for securing the just dependency of the colonies on the mother country; the second for the repeal of the act of the last session granting certain stamp duties in America: And I expect shortly to send you a third for the indemnity of such persons as have incurred the penalties imposed by the act just repealed; as such bill is now depending, and has made a considerable progress in the house of commons.

The moderation, the forbearance, the unexampled lenity and tenderness of parliament towards the colonies, which are so signally displayed in those acts cannot but dispose the province committed to your care, to that return of cheerful obedience to the laws and legislative authority of Great Britain, and to those sentiments of respectful gratitude to the mother country, which are the natural, and I trust will be the certain effects of much grace and condescension, so remarkably manifested on the part of his majesty and of the Parliament, and the future happiness and prosperity of the colonies will very much depend on the testimonies they shall now give of these dispositions. For, as a dutiful and affectionate return to such peculiar proofs of indulgence and affection may now, at this great crisis, be a means of fixing the mutual interests and inclinations of Great Britain and her colonies, on the most firm and solid foundations, it cannot but appear visible that the least coolness or unthankfulness, the least murmuring or dissatisfaction, on any

July, 1766.

ground whatever of former heat, or too much prevailing prejudice, may fatally endanger that union, and give the most severe and affecting blow to the future interest of both countries.

You would think it scarce possible, I imagine, that the paternal care of his majesty for his colonies, or the lenity and indulgence of the parliament should go further than I have already mentioned; yet so full of true magnanimity are the sentiments of both, and so free from the smallest colour of passion or prejudice, that they seem not only disposed to forgive, but to forget those most undeniable marks of an undutiful disposition, too frequent in the late transactions of the colonies, and which, for the honour of these colonies, it were to be wished had been more discountenanced and discouraged by those who had knowledge to conduct themselves otherwise.

A revision of the late American trade laws is going to be the immediate object of Parliament, nor will the late transactions there, however provoking, prevent, I dare say, the full operation of that kind and indulgent disposition prevailing, both in his majesty and parliament, to give to the trade and interests of America, every relief which the true state of their circumstances demands or admits.

Nothing will tend more effectually to every conciliating purpose, and there is nothing therefore I have in command more earnestly to require of you, than that you should exert yourself in recommending it strongly to the assembly, that full and ample compensation be made to those, who, from the madness of the people, have suffered for their deference to the acts of the British legislature. And you will be particularly attentive that such persons be effectually secured from any further insult, and that, as far as in you lies, you will take care by your example and

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influence, that they may be treated with that respect to their persons, and that justice in regard to all their pretensions, which their merits and sufferings undoubtedly claim.

The resolutions of the house of commons, which by his majesty's commands, I transmit to you, to be laid before the assembly, will shew you the sense of that house on these points. And I am persuaded it will, as it most certainly ought, be the glory of that assembly, to adopt and imitate those sentiments of the British parliament founded on the clearest principles of humanity and justice.

I must mention the one circumstance in particular, that should recommend those unhappy people, whom the outrage of the populace has driven from America, to the affection of all that country; which is, that, unprovoked by the injuries they had suffered to a forgetfulness of what they owed to truth and their country, they gave their testimonies with knowledge, but without passion or prejudice; and those testimonies had, I believe, great weight in persuading the repeal of the stamp act.

I have only to add, which I do with great pleasure, that every part of your conduct has had the entire and hearty approbation of your sovereign; and that the judicious representations in favour of your province, which appear in your letters laid before both houses of parliament, seem to have their full weight in all those parts of the American interests, to which they relate. And as his majesty honours you with his fullest approbation, both for the firmness and temperance of your conduct, so I hope your province will cordially feel what they owe to the governor, whom no outrage could provoke to resentment, nor any insult induce to relax in his endeavours to persuade his majesty to shew his indulgence and favour even to the offending part of his people. I am,

With great truth and regard,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

H. S. CONWAY.

The Speech of his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay in

New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same,

To the Great and general Court of the said Province, Tued. June 3, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I HAVE received a Letter from the right honourable Mr. Secretary Conway, inclosing two acts of parliament; the one, securing the dependency of the colonies on the mother country, and the other for the repeal of the stamp act. At the same time he is pleased to signify what his majesty and his parliament expect from the colonies in return for the indulgences shewn to them. I am also ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample compensation be made to the late sufferers by the madness of the people: And for that purpose I am directed to lay before you the votes of the house of commons expressing their sense upon that subject; whose humanity and justice it is hoped it will be your glory to imitate. The whole of this Letter is conceived in such strong, patriotic, and conclusive terms, that I shall not weaken it by a representation of my own, other than this short recapitulation necessary to introduce what I have to say on the subject.

I cannot but lament that this letter did not arrive before the meeting of the general court: If it had, I flatter myself it would have prevented a transaction which must now be more regretted than ever. I mean, your excluding from the King's council the principal crown officers; men not only respectable in themselves for their integrity, their abilities and their fidelity to their country as well as to their king, but also quite necessary to the administration of government, in the very station from which you have displaced them. By this you have anticipated the expectations of the king and parliament, and disappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. It is not now in your power in so full a manner as will be expected, to shew your respectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a dutiful and affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament. It must and will be understood, that these gentlemen are turned out but for their deference to acts of the British

British legislature. Whilst this proceeding has its full effect, you will not, you cannot avoid being chargeable with unthankfulness and dissatisfaction on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice.

It is impossible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding. If it should be justified by asserting a right, that it is a legal power to choose whom you please without regard to any considerations whatsoever; the justification itself will tend to impeach the right. But if your right is ever so absolute, the distinction between a right and the property of exercising it, is very obvious; as this distinction has so lately been used with great effect to your own interest. Next to wishing that this had never happened, it is to be wished some measures might be found to draw a veil over it, or at least to palliate it, and prevent its bad effects; which surely must be very hurtful to this province, if it should be maintained and vindicated. If any expedients can be found out for this purpose, I will heartily concur in them; and in general I will make the best use of all means which you shall put into my hands to save the credit of the province upon this unhappy emergency; and I will set off to the best advantage I can, all other methods which you shall take to demonstrate those sentiments which are expected from you in the most effectual manner.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives, The requisition contained in this letter is of a most singular nature, and the only one of the kind that I have known since I have served his majesty in America. It is founded upon a resolution of the house of commons, formed after a full consideration of the matter, and represented to his majesty in the address of that house. The justice and humanity of this requisition is so forcible, that it cannot be controverted; the authority with which it is introduced should preclude all dispute about complying with it. I hope therefore you will add to the sentiment of compliance by the readiness and assent to yourselves the honour, which now offers itself, of setting the first example of gratitude and affection to the king and parliament, by giving those proofs of it,

which are now pointed out to you. I must observe that it is from the provincial assembly that the king and parliament expect this compensation should be made to the sufferers, without referring them to any other persons whatsoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this expence, may be a proper consideration for you; and I shall readily concur with you in your resolutions thereon after the sufferers have been fully satisfied.

Gentlemen, Both the business and the time are most critical; and let me intreat you to recollect yourselves, and consider well what you are about. When the fate of the province is put in a scale, which is to rise or fall according to your present conduct, will you suffer yourselves to be influenced by party animosities or domestic feuds? Shall this fine country be ruined, because every person in the government has not been gratified with honours or offices according to the full of his pretensions? Shall the private interests, passions or resentments of a few men deprive this whole people of the great and manifold advantages which the favour and indulgence of their sovereign, and his parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was at any time whatsoever so fair a prospect of the improvement of the peace and welfare of this province, as is now opening to you. Will you suffer this pleasant view to be intercepted or overclouded by the ill humours of particulars? When wealth and happiness are held out to you, will you refuse to accept of them? Surely after his majesty's commands are known, and the terms, in which they are signified, well considered, the very persons which have created the prejudices and prepossessions, which I now endeavour to combat, will be the first to remove them and prevent their ill effects.

It is now declared that such is the magnanimity of the king and his parliament, that they seem disposed not only to forgive but to forget those unjustifiable marks of an undutiful disposition too frequent in the late transactions of the colonies. It is my desire to render this grace as beneficial and extensive within this province as it can well be made. But it must be expected that whosoever intend to take

take the benefit of it, should intitle themselves to it by a departure from that offensive conduct which is the object of it. Here then will it be necessary to draw a line to distinguish who are and who are not the proper objects of the gracious intentions of the king and parliament. And if after this proffered grace, any person should go beyond this line, and still endeavour directly or indirectly to foment a division between Great Britain and her colonies, and prevent that connection of policy and union of interests which are now in so fair a way of being established to perpetuity, surely that man will have much to answer for to both countries, and will probably be called to answer.

But I hope it will not be so, not in a single instance; but that every person, even they who have given the greatest offence, will embrace this opportunity to restore peace to their country, and obtain indemnity for themselves. And all such who shall really desire to reconcile themselves to the king's government, either at home or here, may assure themselves, that without a future delinquency, every thing past, will, as far as it can be, buried in total oblivion. No one can suspect me of want of sincerity in making this declaration; as too ready a forgetfulness of injuries hath been said to be my weakness: However, it is a failing which I had rather suffer by, than be without.

I have spoke to you with sincerity, openness, and earnestness, such as the importance of the subject deserves. When the fate of the province seems to hang upon the result of your present deliberations, my anxiety for the event, I hope, will make my warmth excusable. If I have let drop any word which may seem severe or unkind, let the cause I am engaged in apclogize for it: and where the intention is upright, judge of what I say, not by detached words and syllables but by it's general purport and meaning. I have always been desirous of cultivating a good understanding with you: And when I recollect the former happy times, when I scarce ever met the general court without giving and receiving testimonies of mutual approbation, I cannot but regret the interruption of that pleasant intercourse by the successful artifices

of designing men, enemies to the country, as well as to me. But now that my character for affection to the province, and attention to it's interests, is confirmed by the most authentic testimonials, I hope that at the same time you renew your duty to the king you will resume a confidence in his representative.

FRA. BERNARD.
Council Chamber, June 3, 1766.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R, I know not whether I shall be believed, when I say I am a friend to the ladies, and at the same time presume to find fault with any part of their conduct: But the truth is, I am so much their friend and well-wisher, that I cannot bear to see them run into errors which may lessen them in the esteem of the most valuable part of the male world, I mean men of sense and probity.

From this short introduction you, perhaps, will be ready to conclude that it is some formal old batchelor or other who gives you this trouble; and if five and thirty is an age which gives a title to that distinction I cannot deny it: But have this to plead in excuse for it, that it is very much against my will: My own fortune and expectations being too slender to engage upon my own stock, obliges me to have more regard to worldly motives than is agreeable to my natural temper; whilst, on the other hand, education and observation permit me not to think money the only ingredient, but that there are other qualifications which are full as necessary to happiness, as that of fortune: And I am so firmly of this opinion, as to declare I would, much sooner, accept of a woman with five thousand, who is possessed of them, than I would a mere modern with fifty thousand. But here lies the misfortune, neither the little witches themselves, or their sage mammas, will take my pains to acquire or furnish them with those accomplishments. They seem to be in a kind of conspiracy against themselves, and choose rather to be admired than beloved: If this were not the case, why is it that we see so much, and oftentimes very injudicious, care taken of their persons, whilst the woman herself is entirely overlooked?

How

How often shall one see the dear things, for half a day together, under the hands of a friseur, with all imaginable solicitude for the outside, whilst the more material part is suffered to go unfurnished; or if, peradventure, they turn their thoughts inwards, it extends not half an inch within the surface.

Now do not suppose, that I am one of those who have the least aversion to white teeth, a clean skin, or to any kind of decoration which may be honestly made use of to shew the person to advantage; my dislike is to false colourings, and false garniture, to which I bear a mortal hatred; nor shall all the eloquence of flounce and furbelow persuade me out of it.

But every indulgence which can, reasonably be expected by my fair countrywomen, with respect to dress shall be allowed, provided they will be good girls, and take as much care to improve their understandings as they apparently do to set off their faces. And to convince them of my sincerity in this particular, I will endeavour to point out some great mistakes in their present system, and shew how they may be avoided for the future. It will be granted, I believe, that the principal thing to be considered, as to what regards ornament, is neatness; which must always be understood to be universal, and when it is so, can never fail of pleasing; but the present fashions are very defective in this respect. To begin with the head; the prevailing mode of trussing up and basting the hair, and not permitting a comb to enter for weeks, or perhaps months together, is a transgression, I conceive against the law of cleanliness in a very high degree; as is also the whim of scratching it out behind, and raising an idea in the spectator of its having possibly, been rumbled on a hay-cock.

An offence, in the third place, against the same law, I take to be the inserted tuck of the negligee, and dragging it through the pocket hole; which was probably, at first designed only to hide a draggled tail; and seems very well calculated for that purpose.

The new thing called a Scarf, with its depending tassels, looks so much like an advertisement; that, if the place of abode was added, there is no

doubt, but it would draw in custom.

The long train to the night gown, though very becoming within doors has a flatteringly appearance without: It should be confined, therefore, to the former of these places, to be shewn to advantage; and the train carefully held up in the latter unless the party would wish to be thought a *flut* or *extravagant*.

The little frippery hat, which is now in repute, might, perhaps, pass for an ornament, if it did not make the wearer look so much like a monkey.

To these might be added other observations: But these, I hope, will be sufficient for my present purpose, which is briefly to inform the ladies that, in the choice of their attire, fashion should give place to judgment. For want of attending to this consideration, are owing the many mistakes and absurdities which are daily to be seen in this part of female politicks: The design, no doubt is to render themselves agreeable; but to produce this effect in the highest, nay in any tolerable degree, care must be taken to adorn the mind as well as the person; for there is so intimate a connexion between our habits and our manners, that they mutually affect and support each other.

I deny not the Influence of external ornaments, when judiciously chosen, in attracting the eye of a beholder; but good nature, good-sense, and purity of manners, will alone be able to engage and secure his affection. In these consists the true female excellence; to attain these, therefore, should be the first and principal object in female education: But is this any part of the modern plan, do not the inferior accomplishments of dress, dancing, and diversions, make up almost the whole of what is called a polite education? And does not the same indiscretion, which is not of so great importance in persons of the first rank, spread itself through every subordinate degree, and fill the heads of our women with pride and vanity; and render them unfit for domestick duties?

To a gross error in politicks, derived from the same source, is owing a certain looseness of behaviour, which has been observed to prevail, of late, in the female world, to the prejudice of society and diminution of their own interests

interests: For though worthless and designing men may affect to be taken with it, because they hope to turn it to personal account; yet the better part must hate and despise them for it: As they value their reputation, therefore, or ever hope to meet with good husbands, let them carefully avoid this capital error, and on no account whatever be guilty of even the least breach of that delicacy which has ever been esteemed their defence and glory: But I am insensibly got into a graver style than I intended; for which reason, that I may not give offence, I will conclude with observing, that that kind of dress will always be most becoming which corresponds, with, and is adorned by innocence and sanctity of manners.

PASTOR FIDO.

An Account of the Hot wells, near Bristol, with a VIEW of the WELL-HOUSE, and of ST. VINCENT'S ROCK.

THIS sanative water rises perpendicularly out of the rock, in the sloping, muddy bank of the river Avon, about a mile below the city of Bristol, between high and low water mark, where the river makes its entrance, between those stupendous cliffs of rocks, which seem to have been torn asunder by the violence of an earthquake, or the general deluge, at the foot of a cliff, where once stood a chapel dedicated to St. Vincent, from which the rock and well take their name.

The soil near the well is fruitful, with a constant verdure all the year, the tops of the hills, which are called Downs, are flat, and covered with a thin, dry turf, upon lime stone, producing a variety of plants, as heath, eye-bright, wild thyme, maiden-hair, marjoram, wild sage, &c. &c.

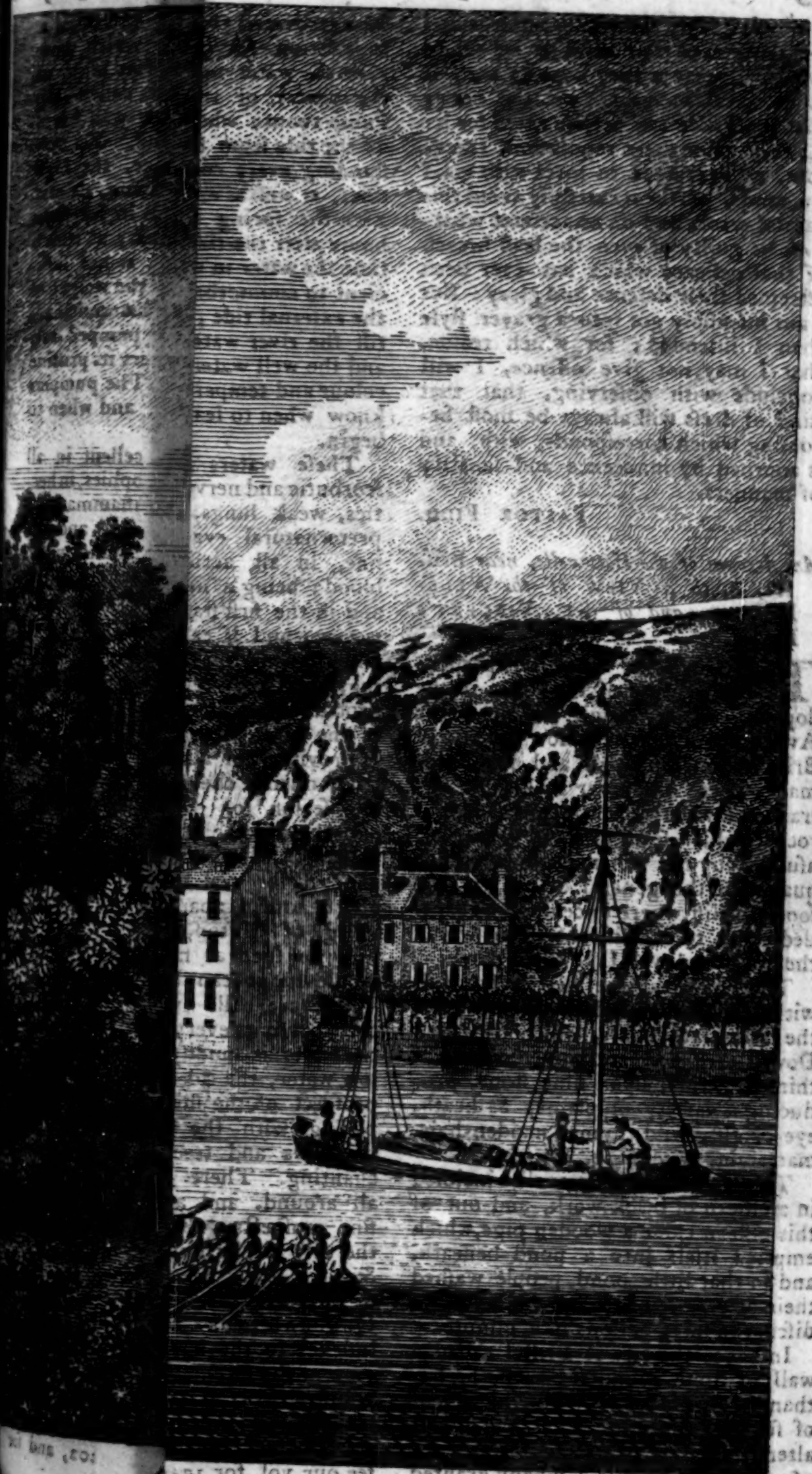
The water was originally inclosed in a cistern of brick work, and out of this cistern came a wooden pipe, which emptied itself into a pond beneath, and in that little pond people washed their sores. It has been computed to discharge forty gallons in a minute.

In 1692, the city of Bristol raised a wall of stone round the well, higher than the tide ever rose; but the weight of such a column of water had almost altered the course of the spring. In 1695, the merchants company granted a building-lease to certain proprietors,

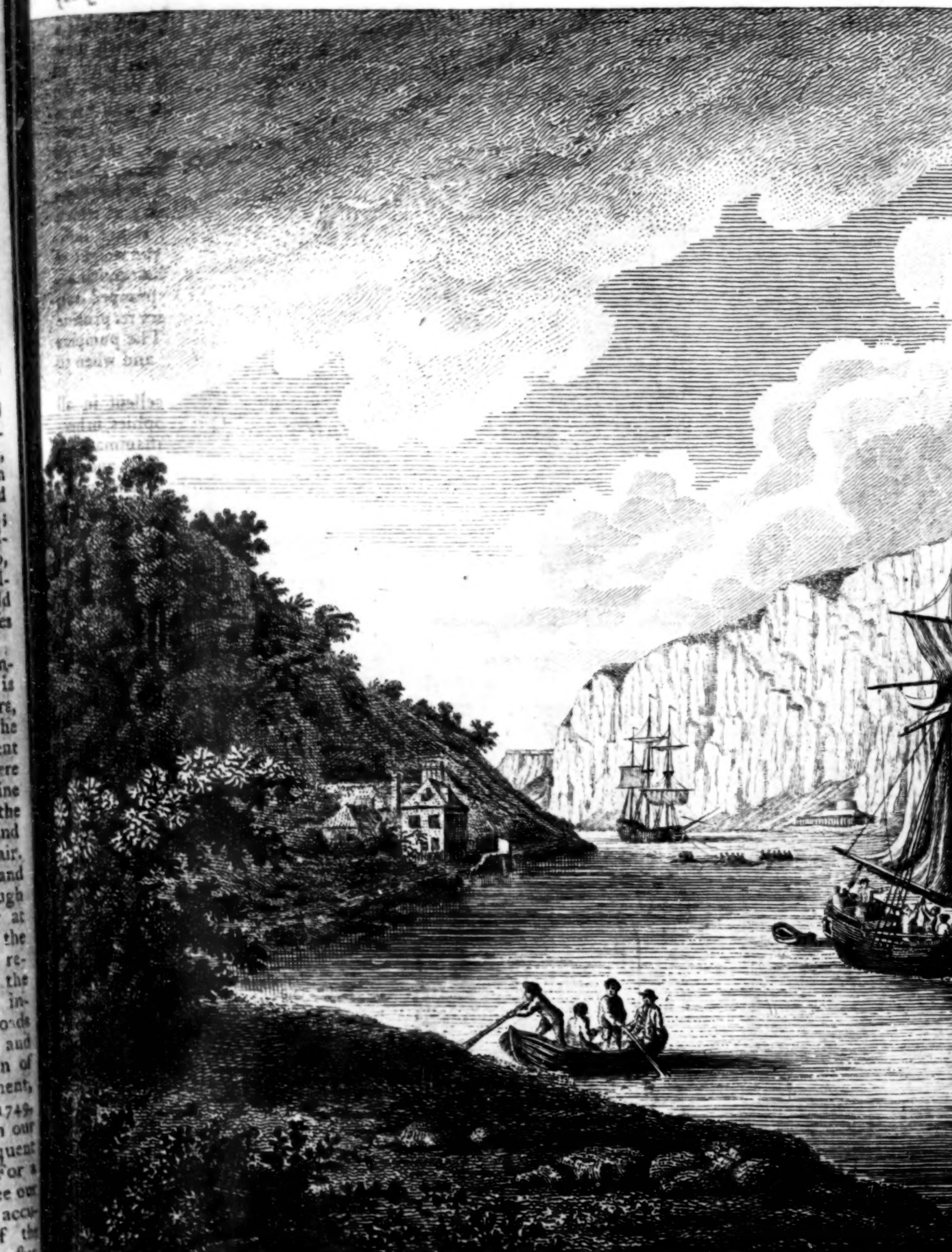
who recovered the spring, and made a foundation for pumps, which now raise the water up thirty feet high, in the centre of the house called the Pump room; whose thick wall keeps off the tide from the spring. Yet notwithstanding every contrivance, the high tides, as well as excessive rains, do mix with the spring and foul it for some hours after the tide is sunk; at which time the water in the well is not sufficient to counterballance the weight of the external tide; and this continues till the river water is all pumped out, and the well water recovers its pristine colour and temperature. The pumpers know when to leave off, and when to begin.

These waters are excellent in all scorbutic and nervous atrophies, in hectics, weak lungs, all inflammations, preternatural evacuations; and, in fine, in all acrid juices and viscid blood; being a natural simple alkali; and in the first stages of a *phthisis pulmonum*; and if early had recourse to, and long continued, under low, cooling, nutritive regimen, they would probably stop the growth and causes of the most chronical distempers.

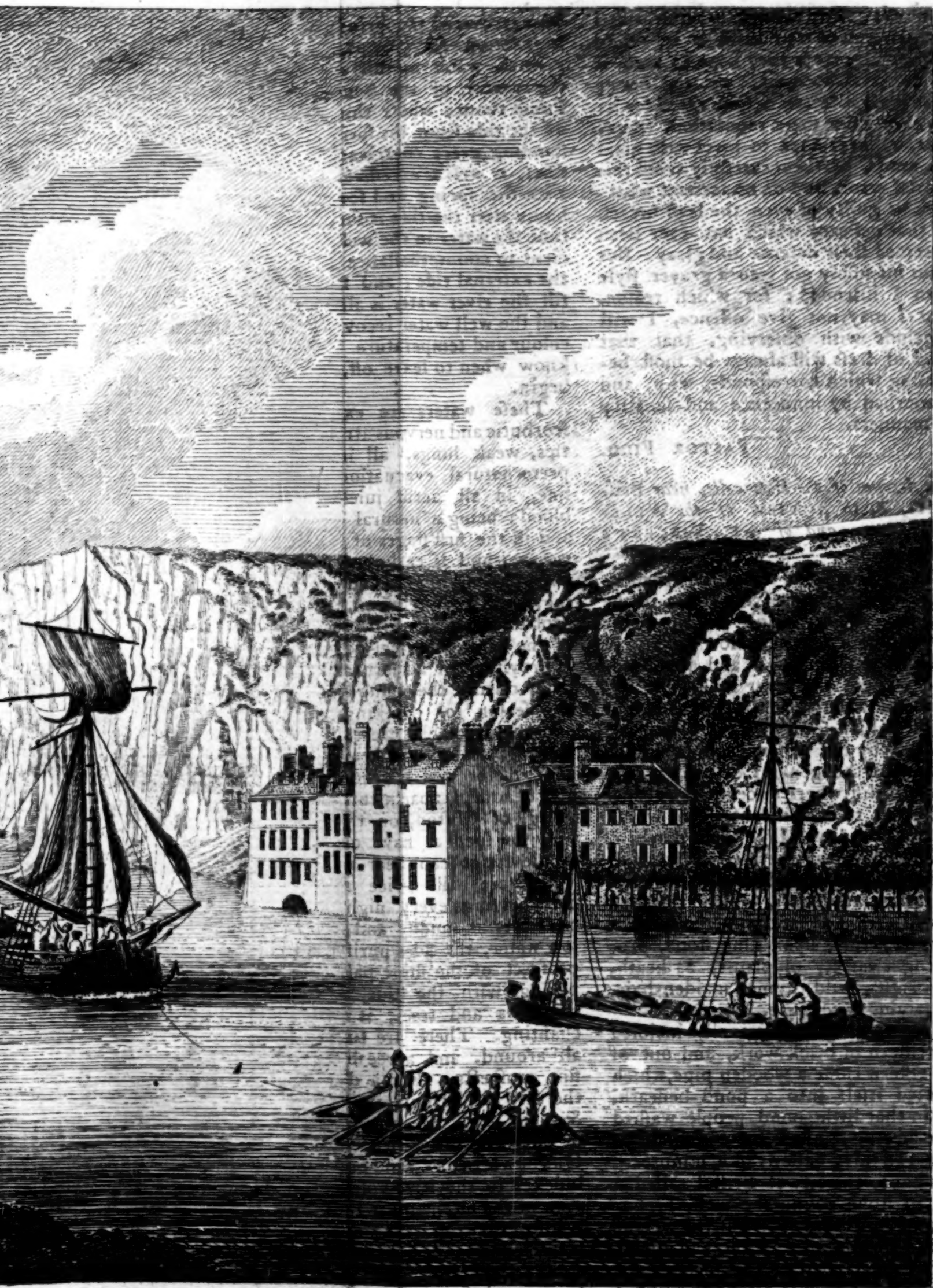
Provisions of all sorts are very plentiful, during the summer, which is the season for drinking the waters, and the vegetables are excellent. The lodgings near the wells are convenient enough for real invalids; but there are beautiful apartments in the fine village of Clifton, on the top of the hill, for such as have carriages, and whose lungs can bear a keener air. There are balls twice a week, and card-playing every night. Though the river is muddy and unseemly at low water, the tides purify it, and the prospect of the ships passing and re-passing with the tide, through the meadows and trees, is perfectly enchanting. There are turnpike roads all around, and agreeable rides and fine prospects. For a description of the city of Bristol, its government, &c. &c. &c. See our vol. for 1749, p. 202, also the article *Bristol* in our GENERAL INDEX, and our subsequent indexes to the later volumes. For a view of the Exchange at Bristol, see our vol. for 1753, p. 520; and for accurate maps and descriptions of the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, see our vol. for 1749, p. 202, and for 1751, p. 438.



St Vincents Rock.



A View of Bristol Hot Well - I
Taken near Rownham



T-House and St Vincents Rock.
Bristol Ferry.

The History of the Nation of the United States

The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a nation of freedom and justice.

The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims, who came to the New World in 1620. They were followed by other groups of settlers, including the Puritans, the Quakers, and the Catholics. The Pilgrims and the Puritans were the first to establish permanent settlements in the United States. They were followed by the Quakers, who came to the United States in the 17th century. The Catholics came to the United States in the 18th century. The Pilgrims and the Puritans were the first to establish permanent settlements in the United States. They were followed by the Quakers, who came to the United States in the 17th century. The Catholics came to the United States in the 18th century.

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The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Jan. 10, 1765, being the fourth Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain; with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p. 287.

THEN it was ordered, that a bill or bills, be brought in upon these resolutions, and that Mr. Bacon, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Cust, Mr. Prescott, Lord Howe, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Whateley, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Hewett, Colonel Howe, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Touchet, Sir William, Meredith, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Fitzherbert, Mr. Ward, and Sir George Warren, do prepare, and bring in the same; after which, upon Mr. Touchet's motion, an instruction was ordered to the said gentlemen, that they do make provision in the said bills, for prohibiting the exportation of raw silk from Ireland.

In pursuance of these orders, Mr. Touchet, on the 25th, presented to the house a bill for laying several additional duties upon the importation of wrought silks and velvets; for the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom; and for preventing unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the said manufactures. Which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; as it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 2^d of May, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the said bill, and after having gone through the same in the committee, with several amendments, the house ordered the report to be received the next morning, which it accordingly was, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments ordered to be ingrossed. On the 6th the bill was read a third time and passed, and Mr. Cust was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, but this their lordships did not think fit to grant, by which the bill was lost.

For this reason it ought to have been brought in among the unfortunate bills; but I thought it necessary to give the history of it in this place, because of its connexion with the two following bills; for in pursuance of July, 1766.

the same orders Mr. Prescott, on the said 25th of April, presented to the house a bill for repealing the duties now payable upon raw silk imported, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; for allowing a drawback on the exportation of raw or thrown silk to Ireland, and for prohibiting the exportation of raw silk from Ireland; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 15th of May.

And in further pursuance of the same orders Mr. Touchet, on the 29th of April, presented to the house a bill for prohibiting the importation of foreign manufactured silk stockings, silk mitts, and silk gloves, into Great-Britain, and the British dominions; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 1st of May, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. But before I give an account of its further progress, I shall now take notice, that on the 16th of February there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several persons subscribers thereunto, makers and manufacturers of ribbands in Great Britain; setting forth, that the late act for preventing the clandestine importation of ribbands*, was still ineffectual, arising, as they conceived, partly from the smallness of the penalties, and partly from the clause directing the seizures to be burnt, which made the officers remiss in their duty; and therefore praying, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual the said act, in such manner as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table; but on the 2^d of May, when the order of the day was read for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the said bill, it was ordered to be an instruction

X x

* Act 3 Geo. III. chap. 21. see Lond. Mag. 1764, p. 70.

tion to the said committee that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said act, after which the house having resolved itself into the said committee, and having gone through the bill with several amendments, they then ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and the amendments, with an amendment to one of them being agreed to, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. On the 8th of May the bill, having now the proper addition to its title, on account of the clauses added in pursuance of the said instruction, was read the third time, and several amendments being made by the house to the bill, it was then resolved that the bill do pass; and Mr. Fitzherbert was ordered to carry it to the lords, and desire their concurrence, which their lordships were pleased to grant, without any amendment; and the bill received the royal assent at the end of the session.

Thus our silk-weavers met with some relief from parliament, but as to what they chiefly aimed at, which was that of prohibiting the importation of foreign wrought silks, they were disappointed: and even as to the importation of raw silks they did not meet with so much relief as they had reason to expect; for it must be allowed that in this respect the true principles of trade and commerce were not sufficiently considered. It is certain that the best and most effectual way for preventing the clandestine importation of foreign manufactures, is to have our home manufactures of the same kind sold at so cheap a rate, that no prudent man can expect to get an advantage by the clandestine importation of foreign; and the only way to do this effectually, is to take all possible care to have the price of labour, and the price of the rough material, always at as low a rate in this country as it is in any of our rival countries; any tax therefore upon the importation of a material of which we have none, or cannot have a sufficient quantity, produced in our own country, is inconsistent with one of the first principles of trade and commerce. This principle we had some regard to in the abovementioned act

for repealing the duties payable upon raw silk, for we have reduced the duties payable upon China raw silk from about 4s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound of twenty four ounces, to 1s. 3d. upon Bengal raw silks from about 2s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per the like pound to 1s. 3d. and upon all other sorts of raw silk from about 2s. per the like pound to 1s. 3d. But I should be glad to know, why we should not have the rough material called raw silk, to be imported from all parts of the world free of any duty? For it is certain, we cannot at present produce within our own dominions any thing like a sufficient quantity of that useful material: we can never expect to do so, until our southern provinces in America are as well peopled as the country of England is now; and the trifle of revenue which we can expect from the duty we have now imposed upon the importation of raw silk, could not surely be a sufficient reason for our transgressing one of the most general maxims of trade.

Gentlemen, who were never concerned in trade, may perhaps think, that the duty we have now upon the importation of raw silk is so trifling, that it can never have any bad effect upon our silk manufacture, but a trader will tell them, that a duty of 1s. 3d. upon what does not at first cost above 7s. 6d. is a duty of above sixteen and a half per cent. which is a most heavy duty; and he will further tell them, that a silk manufacturer, who can have his raw silk at the rate of sixteen and a half per cent. cheaper than his rivals can have the same sort of raw silk, must ingross every market to which he can have a free access. Now to shew that this is really the case between the French or Italian silk manufacturers, and those of Great Britain, supposing that the former pay no tax or duty upon the raw silk they make use of, I shall observe, that most sorts of raw silk are in our book of rates valued but at 10s. per pound of twenty-four ounces; in which value must be included the expence of freight and insurance for bringing it to England; because what is now statute law was always, I suppose, common-law: That is to say, if the importer put too low a value upon the goods he imported, he was obliged

to let the officer have them, upon the latter's paying him the price he had sworn to, with an addition at the rate of 10l. *per cent.* * being in lieu of the profit every merchant might reasonably expect to make by his adventure; and nothing surely can be deemed profit, until all expences as well as the prime cost be deducted; consequently, if a pound of 24 ounces of raw silk was worth but 10s. after being landed in England, we cannot, I think, reckon its prime cost at above three half crowns: In Bengal or China it certainly cost much less; for before our book of rates was established, a voyage to China was reckoned extremely dangerous as well as tedious, as the straits through which every ship bound thither must pass and repass, were not then so well known as they are at present; which was perhaps the reason why China raw silk is in our book of rates valued much higher than any other.

From hence we must see that under the duty upon raw silk reduced as it now is, we cannot long expect to sell British silk manufactures at any foreign market to which French or Italian silk manufactures can have an equally free access; and, I am afraid, that unless the price of labour were as low in Britain as it is in France or Italy we cannot long expect to preserve the sale of them even here at home, and in our own dominions in America. What then can we expect if the price of labour be twenty *per cent.* dearer in England than it is in France or Italy, as was suggested in one of the petitions presented upon this occasion †; for it is there said that the duty upon thrown silk bore no proportion to the price of labour in England: Now the difference between the duty then subsisting upon raw silk and the duty still subsisting upon orgazine or thrown silk, was about 2s. *per* pound, which upon a pound of 24. value is at the rate of 20 *per cent.* consequently a piece of French or Italian silk manufacture may be sold at the rate of above 36 *per cent.* less than a piece of English silk manufacture of the same kind can be sold; and this difference in the price will be such

a temptation to smugglers, that, I am afraid we shall never be able to prevent a clandestine importation even into this island, and much less upon our extensive coasts of America, especially as such a clandestine importation of foreign silks, calicoes, &c. will be now in some degree necessary for enabling them to continue the profitable clandestine trade they have long carried on with the Spanish dominions in that part of the world.

I shall now give an account of some of the most important bills which were brought in during this session; but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, three of which were first brought under consideration on the same day; for on the 8th of February it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal an act passed the 26th of Geo. II, intitled, *An act for the better preventing of clandestine marriages* †; and to encourage and facilitate marriages to be solemnized in churches or publick chapels, under a publication of banns, or by licenses; and to remove all doubts which have arisen, or may arise, concerning the validity of certain marriages solemnised since the making the said act; and for regulating registers; and for preserving the evidence of pedigrees; and that Sir John Glynne, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Eliab Harvey, do prepare and bring in the same. On the 13th the bill was presented to the house by Sir John Glynne, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on the 18th, and to be printed. Accordingly it was on that day read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the 21st; but this order being put off till next day, the house resolved itself into the said committee and having, in the committee, gone through the bill with several amendments, the house ordered the report to be received on the 26th; but this order being put off till the first of March, the house after having agreed to several of the amendments, and postponed others, ordered the bill to be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, and resolved, that the house

* See Stat. 11 Geo. I. chap. 7. clause 8.

† See before, p. 286.

‡ See act 26. Geo. II. chap. 33.

would on the 4th resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider further of the said bill; which resolution was from time to time put off until the 21st, when the house resolved itself into the said committee, and having in the committee gone through the bill with several amendments, the house ordered the report to be received the next morning; but this order having dropped, it was on the 4th of April ordered, that the said report should be received on the 19th, which it accordingly was, and the amendments being agreed to, and a clause added by the house, the bill with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed.

On the 23d the said bill, now ingrossed, was ordered to be read a third time on the 29th which order was put off to the 2d of May, when, upon this order of the day's being read a second time, it having been on the first reading postponed, the serjeant at arms was ordered to go with the mace, into Westminster Hall, the court of requests, and places adjacent, and summon the members to attend the service of the house, upon whose return it was resolved that the bill be now read a third time, which it was accordingly, and after an amendment had been made by the house to the bill, it was resolved that the bill do pass, and Sir John Glynn was ordered to carry it to the lords and desire their concurrence.

After my having so particularly related all these circumstances, in order to shew what opportunities gentlemen had for being apprised of the time when this bill was to be read the third time, the reader will perhaps be surprized at being told that by the non attendance of its friends it was in some danger of being thrown out even in the house of commons; for upon this occasion there was a division, and the question was carried in favour of the bill only by thirty-one to twenty-six; and this will be the more surprizing when we consider that it is doubtful whether we can ever prevail in having this act of the 26th of the late king repealed, unless some future house of commons should be so sanguine as to insist upon the passing of a bill for that purpose, before they

grant any supply. It is so much the interest of our noble and great families, and of every one who may hereafter happen to arrive at being a prime minister to have that law preserved, that I doubt if we can any other way obtain the consent of the three branches of our legislature to any bill for its repeal, unless we have the good luck to have a sovereign upon the throne who not only understands our happy constitution, but has sense and resolution enough to be his own prime minister. Such a king might probably join with the commons in getting a bill passed for the repeal of that law, because it tends towards throwing too much power into the aristocratical branch of our constitution; but ministers of state will always be secret enemies to every such repealing bill, let it be ever so well or so carefully drawn up; because whilst that law subsists it will always be more easy for them to procure rich marriages for their sons and daughters; and it will be much easier for our noble and rich families to draw the whole wealth of the kingdom into their own hands, without allowing any considerable part of it to be ever dispersed among, or transferred to, what they are pleased to call the vulgar, by a true love, but clandestine, marriage.

On the same day, viz. the 8th of February, upon motions made by the Lord Carysfort, the resolutions, relating to weights and measures, which we agreed to on the 2d of June 1758, and also those which were agreed to on the 12th of April 1759*, were read; after which the said resolutions were ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole house for the 13th, when the house resolved itself into the same and came to several resolutions which upon the report were next day agreed to by the house, and were as followeth:

1. That every person making or selling measures of capacity, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence within the space of forty days after a day to be limited.
2. That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written or printed.
3. That there be paid, for every affizing,

* See Lond. Mag. vol. 28. p. 289, and vol. 29. p. 281.

affizing, sealing, or marking, every gallon, or greater measure of capacity, the sum of three pence; for every quart, or other greater measure less than one gallon, the sum of two pence; and for every measure less than a quart, one penny. 4. That every person making and selling of weights, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence, within the space of forty days after a day to be limited.

5. That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written, or printed. 6. That there be paid for the first affizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight, not being less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny weight, the sum of three pence; and for every re-affizing, re-sealing, or correcting, any such weight, the sum of one penny half-penny: for the first affizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight, being more than one pound two ounces, and twelve penny weight, and less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny weight, the sum of two pence; and for every re-affizing, re-sealing, or correcting, every such weight, one penny: and for every affizing, sealing, or marking, of every weight, being more than half of one ounce, and less than one pound, two ounces, and twelve penny weight, the sum of one half-penny; and for every half ounce, and other inferior weight, one farthing. 7. That there be paid for every affizing, sealing, or marking, every measure of length, the sum of one penny. 8. That the monies, which shall arise by the said stamp duties, and by the affizing, sealing, and marking, of weights and measures, as aforesaid, ought to be applied in discharging the expence of carrying into execution the regulations, proposed to be established, by the resolutions relating to weights and measures, which were agreed to by the house on the second day of June, 1758, and the twelfth day of April, 1759.

And after being agreed to, the report was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means. On the 16th, after the resolutions of that

committee then reported had been agreed to, and a bill upon the four first with two instructions ordered; all the said resolutions relating to weights and measures were again read, and it was ordered, that a bill or bills should be brought in upon them, and upon the two last of the resolutions of the ways and means committee then reported and agreed to; and that the lord Carysfort, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Sir George Saville, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. White, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Ridley, Sir Jarrit Smith, Mr. Chetwynd, the Lord North, Mr. Harris of Christchurch, Mr. Hunter, Sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Thomas Townshend, Sir Walter Wagstaffe Bagot, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Upton, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Elliot, Dr. Hay, Mr. Stephens, and Sir Edward Bayntun, do prepare, and bring in the same.

In pursuance of this order, the Lord Carysfort, on the second of April, presented to the house a bill for ascertaining and establishing uniform and certain standards of weights and measures throughout the kingdom of Great Britain; and for the affizing and adjusting of weights and measures agreeable to the said standards; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. On the 4th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 26th, the house having resolved itself into the said committee, and gone through the bill with several amendments, the report was ordered to be then received; and Mr. Kynaston having accordingly then made the report, it was ordered that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members.

In further pursuance of the said order of the 16th, the Lord Carysfort, on the 1st of May, presented to the house a bill for enforcing uniformity of weights and measures to the standards thereof by law to be established; when the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 6th, and committed to a committee of the whole house: on the 8th the house having resolved itself

* See before, p. 125.

† See our last vol. p. 393.

itself into the said committee, and gone through the bill with several amendments, the report was ordered to be then received: Accordingly it was then made by Mr. Bacon, and thereupon it was ordered, that such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, should be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members.

In this state both these bills were left to be resumed in some future session, that the members might have an opportunity to communicate them to their respective constituents, in order to to hear what objections, or amendments, may be offered to them; and as the substance of both is contained in the resolutions on which they were founded, it is unnecessary to give a copy, or abstract, of either.

February 8. The usual accounts relating to the Foundling-Hospital were ordered to be laid before the house; and next day there was ordered to be laid before the house, an account of the number of children in the several foundling-hospitals in London, Ackworth, Shrewsbury, Chester, Westerham, Aylesbury, and Barnet; distinguishing how many were of the age of six years and upwards, and how many were at nurse. On the 21d Mr. Collingwood, secretary to the said hospital attended, and being called in, he presented all these accounts to the house; when, after reading the titles, they were ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members; and, on the 1st of March, they were referred to the consideration of a committee, who were ordered to consider of the present state of that hospital, and of the most proper means for the future support and employment of the children who had been received into the said hospital, and to report the same, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. A committee was accordingly appointed, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and all who came to have voices.

From this committee Mr. Kynaston, on the 26th, reported the resolutions they had come to; and after they were agreed to by the house, a motion being made to refer the said report to the committee of supply, Mr.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended to the consideration of the house, the further care of the said charity, whereupon the report was referred to the said committee, and was the cause of the fourth resolution of that committee, agreed to on the 2d of April. As soon as this resolution of the committee of supply was agreed to, the said resolutions of the Foundling-hospital committee were, upon motion, again read, and were as followeth:

1. That the lodging and educating of foundling children within hospitals, has a tendency to make such children less fit for laborious and useful employments.
2. That such of the said children as are of the age of seven years, or upwards, ought to be forthwith placed out as apprentices to husbandry, manufactures, or to the sea or other service; and that the rest of them ought to be placed out in like manner, as soon as they shall attain that age, or earlier, if proper masters can be provided for them.
3. That the governors and guardians of the said several hospitals, and also the said inspectors in the country, under the direction of the said governors and guardians, be impowered, with all convenient speed, to place out the said children to proper masters and mistresses.
4. That there may be allowed to every master or mistress, who shall take any such apprentice upon the terms hereafter mentioned, a sum of money, at the discretion of such governors and guardians, having regard to the age, sex, and ability of each child, not less than five nor exceeding ten pounds, to be paid at such time or times as shall be agreed upon, between the governors and guardians and the master, for that purpose.
5. That no child should be bound longer than until his or her age of twenty-one years; and that the master or mistress should be obliged, by proper covenants, to find and afford the child all necessary cloaths, provisions, and instructions, during the term.
6. That all the lands and buildings, purchased, erected, rented, or hired, and, the stock and furniture provided, at all or any of the said hospitals, except that at London,

London, ought to be sold or disposed of to the best advantage, as soon as the children in the said hospitals can be placed out; and that the money arising therefrom be applied in such manner as parliament shall direct, for the benefit of the said charity.

These resolutions being thus again read, it was ordered, that a bill be brought in upon them, and the said fourth resolution of the committee of supply that day agreed to, and that Mr. Kynaston, the Lord Colrairie, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Fuller, do prepare and bring in the same.

In pursuance of this order, Mr. Kynaston, on the 7th of May, presented to the house a bill for the better providing for the children under the care of the governors and guardians of the said hospitals; and for the sale, or mortgage, of certain buildings erected for the purpose of lodging the said children; which bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; but this last order was never complied with. However, the money granted by the said fourth resolution of the committee of supply was, by the appropriation clauses, inserted in the sinking-fund bill, appropriated to the use for which it was granted. And it is to be hoped, that the resolutions of the said Foundling hospital committee will be looked on as a parliamentary direction not only to all hospitals, but to all parishes; for we have more occasion for having children bred up to labour than to any sort of learning; even that of reading, writing, and accounts, I am afraid, does harm to charity-children much oftener than it does them service; and the genteel education given to children by some hospitals, induces some tradesmen to make interest to get their children into such hospitals, though they could very well spare to breed them up to their own business, or to bind them apprentices to some neighbouring tradesman.

February 27, after having the act 11 W. III. ch. 3. read, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to amend, and render more effectual the said act; and that Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Serjeant Hewett, Gene-

ral Conway, and Sir William Baker, do prepare and bring in the same. In pursuance of which order, Lord John Cavendish, on the 12th of March, presented to the house a bill to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act passed in the 12th year of the reign of King William III. intitled, *An act for preventing any inconveniences that may happen by privilege of parliament*; when the bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. The very next day it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house; into which the house resolved itself on the 20th; and Mr. Fitzherbert having reported, that they had gone thro' the bill, with several amendments, the report was ordered to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, the amendments agreed to, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed; and on the second of April it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords. Thus this popular bill passed the house of commons without any remarkable opposition; and yet there must have been such improprieties in it as made it impracticable for their lordships to amend it, for it never passed their house; whereas, had it been practicable to amend it, they would certainly have done so, as they had time enough for that purpose, and as our sessions of parliament are now so frequent, and continue so long, that privilege of parliament is now become a grievance upon the rest of the people, and therefore requires some new regulation, especially with regard to the stoppage thereby put to all proceedings at law against a member of either house of parliament, or any of his menial servants; for which the original reasons now no longer subsist*.

March 20. The house of commons received by message from the lords an ingrossed bill, intitled, *An act for repealing so much of the act 7 Anne, chap. 6. as relates to the selling of sheep and grass lambs dead, by one butcher to another*; which bill had been passed by their lordships, and to which they desired the concurrence of that house. This ingrossed bill was next day read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time and to be printed; and on the

and there was presented to the house and read, a petition of several cutting butchers of London, Westminster, and Southwark, subscribers thereunto, setting forth the said bill, and alledging, that the farmer and grazier consign their sheep and lambs to their respective salesmen in town, who sell the same to another set of men, called carcase butchers, who are about twenty-eight in number; and that the carcase butchers have been long labouring to ingross to themselves the whole power of supplying the town with mutton and lamb; and each of them, upon an average, buy weekly of the salesmen four hundred head a-piece, which they retail out to a numerous body of cutting butchers; the salesmen and carcase butchers therefore have it in their power to combine together, and buy and sell at what price they please, and thereby subject both the grazier and house-keeper to such price as they think fit; and representing, that the great source and principal cause of the then present dearness of provisions was chiefly owing to the carcase-butchers having the sole power of supplying the cutting butchers with mutton and lamb; and that if an opportunity was given to the numerous body of cutting butchers to buy in open market, the price of provisions would be reduced, and the graziers and farmers get a better price for their sheep and lambs; and therefore praying, that the present method of trade, in respect to the selling sheep and lambs by one butcher to another as abovementioned, might be varied and altered for the benefit of the public, in such a manner as might be most agreeable to the house.

[To be continued in our next.]

☞ *The History of the Session of 1766, will be entered upon in our next.*

A Letter to Mr. T. Browne. Continued from p. 290.

AS the gentleman professes to believe the unity of God in the strict and literal sense, it is very surprising that he should call in question the plainness and simplicity of this grand principle of natural and revealed religion. I differ very widely from this celebrated philosopher, when he declares, that it is difficult to find out the one supreme God, and whom,

when found out, it is impossible to shew to the vulgar. On the contrary, I cannot help judging, that we are furnished with natural abilities of knowing God; and even children, when properly instructed, are capable of forming rational sentiments of the one God and Father of all. Had men attended to the voice of reason and common sense, they might easily have preserved the familiar notion of one God, untainted by superstition and idolatry. But it is matter of lamentation to consider, how apt mankind have been in almost all ages and countries to depart from the right opinion of the God of nature, whom they may perpetually see before their eyes, and to form to themselves imaginary deities. The state of the heathen world with regard to religion, as it existed before, and at our Saviour's time, demonstrates to my understanding the truth of christianity, as the philosophers themselves, notwithstanding all their fine speculations of God, morality, and immortality of the soul, contributed their part by example and precept to the support of the grossest superstition and idolatry, and which doubtless they heartily despised, and privately ridiculed. Behold the divine Plato and glorious Tully falling down and worshipping a statue of wood or stone, representing a God that had no existence in nature, according to the custom of their respective countries! On the other hand, behold many of the common people, of whom these philosophers had so low an opinion, refusing to cast even a little incense upon an altar dedicated to false Gods, and choosing rather to lay down their lives than be guilty of the least act of idolatrous worship! a very surprizing phenomenon this, effected by the doctrine of Christ and his apostles!

The letter writer observes, in order to invalidate my remark relating to the unity of God being a plain and familiar notion, that perhaps it may be no easy matter to say, wherein consists the unity even of the things that are before us. A house is as truly an unite as a window, although many of the latter are contained in the former. But does not every one know what one house means though consisting of many windows; and what one window means, though consisting of many panes

panes of glass, without any particular explication?

In whatever light we view the notion of an unite, it appears plain, clear, and distinct. One whole may consist of several parts, but each distinct part cannot possibly be the same with the whole; neither can the whole be the same with each of the distinct parts. Or to express it by numbers: three bodies may form one complex body, but they cannot either of them be that one body, which this complex body is, neither can this complex body be that one body which either of them is. And the like holds true of persons, agents, governors, or whatever you please. Three intelligent agents, I think, the gentleman allows, cannot be one intelligent agent. Three first causes, cannot be one first cause. Three supreme lords cannot be one supreme lord. Three supreme Gods cannot be one supreme God. It has been sometimes plausibly argued, that we cannot form a clear notion of one God, because his nature is confessedly incomprehensible; But this tends to the same effect as if we should conclude, that we could have no clear notion what one man signifies; for the most ingenious anatomist cannot comprehend the whole nature of man, who is wonderfully and fearfully made: He may understand many particulars relating to man; but he cannot comprehend in what manner life was at first produced, or is still continued; how the several parts of this wonderful structure conspire to the same grand design.

Upon the whole, the doctrine of one supreme God and Father of all, from whom all beings derive their existence and powers, appears to my understanding so extremely evident from the Old and New Testament, as being directly and plainly declared in many important passages, and implied in thousands; that if this be not the doctrine of Moses and the prophets, of Christ and his apostles, I must despair of understanding the clearest notions delivered in the most precise and decisive language.

Thus in compliance with your request, I have wrote an answer to the last letter of T. I. directed to me, and July, 1766.

hope it will prove satisfactory, and am, Sir, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble servant,

The Author of the Appeal.

P. S. I should have just reminded the letter writer, that I have not contended that the Logos is a creature, but only have produced some passages, wherein, according to the strict propriety of the Greek, our Saviour is said to be the first being produced, or created; the word creature I have never applied to him, as being unscriptural; and if this term be rightly deduced from those passages, the censure of it, if it deserves any, must fall upon the scripture itself.

As to the disagreeable imputation of having followers, I only profess to have been an humble instrument in pointing out the light of scripture to common christians, which, if they clearly discern with their own understandings, they are in this case, strictly speaking, not followers of me, but of Christ and his apostles.

Extracts from Smollet's Travels.

D. R. Smollet, in his fourth and fifth letters, gives the following account of the inhabitants, &c. of Boulogne.

"The inhabitants of Boulogne may be divided into three classes; the noblest or gentry, the burghers, and the canaille. I don't mention the clergy, and the people belonging to the law, because I shall occasionally trouble you with my thoughts upon the religion and ecclesiastics of this country; and as for the lawyers, exclusive of their profession, they may be considered as belonging to one or other of these divisions. The noblest are vain, proud, poor, and slothful. Very few of them have above six thousand livres a year, which may amount to about two hundred and fifty pounds sterling; and many of them have not half this revenue. I think there is one heiress, said to be worth one hundred thousand livres, about four thousand two hundred pounds; but then her jewels, her cloaths, and even her linen, are reckoned part of this fortune. The noblest have not the common sense to reside at their houses in the country, where, by farming

their own grounds, they might live at a small expence, and improve their estates at the same time. They allow their country-houses to go to decay, and their gardens and fields to waste; and reside in dark holes in the Upper Town of Boulogne, without light, air, or convenience. There they starve within doors, that they may have wherewithal to purchase fine cloaths, and appear dressed once a day in the church, or on the rampart. They have no education, no taste for reading, no housewifery, nor indeed any earthly occupation, but that of dressing their hair and adorning their bodies. They hate walking, and would never go abroad if they were not stimulated by the vanity of being seen. I ought to except indeed those who turn devotees, and spend the greatest part of their time with the priest, either at church, or in their own houses. Other amusements they have none in this place, except private parties of card-playing, which are far from being expensive. Nothing can be more parsimonious than the economy of these people: they live upon soupe and bouillé, fish and salad: they never think of giving dinners; or entertaining their friends; they even save the expence of coffee and tea, though both are very cheap at Boulogne. They presume that every person drinks coffee at home, immediately after dinner, which is always over by one o'clock; and, in lieu of tea in the afternoon, they treat with a glass of sherbet, or capillaire. In a word, I know not a more insignificant set of mortals than the noblesse of Boulogne; helpless in themselves, and useless to the community; without dignity, sense, or sentiment; contemptible from pride, and ridiculous from vanity. They pretend to be jealous of their rank, and will entertain no correspondence with the merchants, whom they term plebeians. They likewise keep at a great distance from strangers, on pretence of a delicacy in the article of punctilio: but, as I am informed, this stateliness is in a great measure affected, in order to conceal their poverty, which would appear to greater disadvantage, if they admitted of a more familiar communication. Considering the vivacity of the French

people, one would imagine they could not possibly lead such an insipid life, altogether unanimated by society, or diversion. True it is, the only profane diversions of this place are a puppet-show and a mountebank; but then their religion affords a perpetual comedy. Their high masses, their feasts, their processions, their pilgrimages, confessions, images, tapers, robes, incense, benedictions, spectacles, representations, and innumerable ceremonies, which revolve almost incessantly, furnish a variety of entertainment from one end of the year to the other. If superstition implies fear, never was a word more misapplied than it is to the mummery of the religion of Rome. The people are so far from being impressed with awe and religious terror by this sort of machinery, that it amuses their imaginations in the most agreeable manner, and keeps them always in good humour. A Roman catholic longs as impatiently for the festival of St. Suaire, or St. Croix, or St. Veronique, as a school-boy in England for the representation of punch and the devil; and there is generally as much laughing at one farce as at the other. Even when the descent from the cross is acted, in the holy week, with all the circumstances that ought naturally to inspire the gravest sentiments, if you cast your eyes among the multitude that crowd the place, you will not discover one melancholy face: all is prattling, tittering, or laughing; and ten to one but you perceive a number of them employed in hissing the female who personates the Virgin Mary. And here it may not be amiss to observe, that the Roman catholics, not content with the infinite number of saints who really existed, have not only personified the cross, but made two female saints out of a piece of linen. *Veronique*, or *Veronica*, is no other than a corruption of *vera icon*, or *vera effigies*, said to be the exact representation of our Saviour's face, impressed upon a piece of linen, with which he wiped the sweat from his forehead in his way to the place of crucifixion. The same is worshipped under the name of St. *Suaire*, from the Latin word *sudarium*. This same handkerchief is said to have had three folds,

on every one of which was the impression: one of these remains at Jerusalem, a second was brought to Rome, and a third was conveyed to Spain. Baronius says, there is a very ancient history of the *sacra facies* in the Vatican. Tillemont, however, looks upon the whole as a fable. Some suppose *Veronica* to be the same with St. Hæmorrhoida, the patroness of those who are afflicted with the piles, who make their joint invocations to her and St. Fiacre, the son of a Scotch king, who lived and died a hermit in France. The troops of Henry V. of England are said to have pillaged the chapel of this Highland saint; who, in revenge, assisted his countrymen, in the French service, to defeat the English at Baugé, and afterwards afflicted Henry with the piles of which he died. This prince complained, that he was not only plagued by the living Scots, but even persecuted by those who were dead.

I know not whether I may be allowed to compare the Romish religion to comedy, and Calvinism to tragedy. The first amuses the senses, and excites ideas of mirth and good-humour; the other, like tragedy, deals in the passions of terror and pity. Step into a conventicle of dissenters, you will, ten to one, hear the minister holding forth upon the sufferings of Christ, or the torments of hell, and see many marks of religious horror in the faces of the hearers. This is perhaps one reason why the reformation did not succeed in France, among a volatile, giddy, unthinking people, shocked at the mortified appearances of the Calvinists; and accounts for its rapid progress among nations of a more melancholy turn of character and complexion: for, in the conversion of the multitude, reason is generally out of the question. Even the penance imposed upon the catholics is little more than mock mortification: a murderer is often quit with his confessor for saying three prayers extraordinary; and these easy terms, on which absolution is obtained, certainly encourage the repetition of the most enormous crimes. The pomp and ceremonies of this religion, together with the great number of holidays they observe, howsoever they may keep up the spirits of the commonalty, and help to diminish

the sense of their own misery, must certainly, at the same time, produce a frivolous taste for frippery and shew, and encourage a habit of idleness, to which I, in a great measure, ascribe the extreme poverty of the lower people. Very near half of their time, which might be profitably employed in the exercise of industry, is lost to themselves and the community, in attendance upon the different exhibitions of religious mummery."

"The burghers here, as in other places, consist of merchants, shop-keepers, and artisans. Some of the merchants have got fortunes, by fitting out privateers during the war. A great many single ships were taken from the English, notwithstanding the good look-out of our cruisers, who were so alert, that the privateers from this coast were often taken in four hours after they sailed from the French harbour; and there is hardly a captain of an *armateur* in Boulogne, who has not been prisoner in England five or six times in the course of the war. They were fitted out at a very small expence, and used to run over in the night to the coast of England, where they hovered as English fishing smacks, until they kidnapped some coaster, with which they made the best of their way across the Channel. If they fell in with a British cruizer, they surrendered without resistance: the captor was soon exchanged, and the loss of the proprietor was not great: if they brought their prize safe into the harbour, the advantage was considerable. In time of peace the merchants of Boulogne deal in wine, brandies, and oil, imported from the South, and export fish, with the manufactures of France, to Portugal, and other countries; but the trade is not great. Here are two or three considerable houses of wine merchants from Britain, who deal in Bourdeaux wine, with which they serve London and other parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The fishery of mackerel and herring is so considerable on this coast, that it is said to yield annually eight or nine hundred thousand livres, about thirty-five thousand pounds sterling.

The shop-keepers here drive a considerable traffic with the English smugglers, whose cutters are almost the only vessels one sees in the harbour of

Boulogne, if we except about a dozen of those flat-bottomed boats, which raised such alarms in England, in the course of the war. Indeed they seem to be good for nothing else, and perhaps they were built for this purpose only. The smugglers from the coast of Kent and Sussex pay English gold for great quantities of French brandy, tea, coffee, and small wine; which they run from this country. They likewise buy glass, trinkets, toys, and coloured prints which sell in England, for no other reason, but that they come from France, as they may be had as cheap, and much better finished, of our own manufacture. They likewise take off ribbons, laces, linen, and cambrics; though this branch of trade is chiefly in the hands of traders that come from London, and make their purchases at Dunkirk, where they pay no duties. It is certainly worth while for any traveller to try in a flock of linen either at Dunkirk or Boulogne; the difference of the price at these two places is not great. Even here I have made a provision of shirts for one half of the money they would have cost in London. Undoubtedly the practice of smuggling is very detrimental to the fair trader, and carries considerable sums of money out of the kingdom, to enrich our rivals and enemies. The custom-house officers are very watchful, and make a great number of seizures; nevertheless the smugglers find their acquisition continuing this contraband commerce, and are said to indemnify themselves, if they save one cargo out of three. After all, the best way to prevent smuggling, is to lower the duties upon the commodities which are thus introduced. I have been told, that the revenue upon tea has increased ever since the duty upon it was diminished. By the bye, the tea smuggled upon the coast of Sussex is most execrable stuff. While I stayed at Hastings for the conveniency of bathing, I must have changed my breakfast, if I had not luckily brought tea with me from London; yet we have as good tea at Boulogne for nine liyres a pound, as that which sells at fourteen shillings at London.

The bourgeois of this place seem to live at their ease, probably in conse-

quence of their trade with the English. Their houses consist of the ground-floor, one story above, and garrets. In those which are well furnished, you see pier-glasses and marble slabs; but the chairs are either poultry things, made with straw bottoms, which cost about a shilling a-piece, or old-fashioned, high-backed seats of needle-work stuffed, very clumsy and inconvenient. The tables are square fir boards, that stand on edge in a corner, except when they are used, and then they are set upon cross legs that open and shut occasionally. The king of France dines off a board of this kind. Here is plenty of table linen however. The poorest tradesman in Boulogne has a napkin on every cover, and silver forks with four prongs, which are used with the right hand, there being very little occasion for knives; for the meat is boiled or roasted to rags. The French beds are so high that one is obliged to mount them by the help of steps; and this is also the case in Flanders. They very seldom use feather-beds; but they lie upon a *paillese*, or bag of straw, over which are laid two, and sometimes three mattresses. Their testers are high and old-fashioned, and their curtains generally of thin bays, red, or green, laced with tawdry yellow in imitation of gold. In some houses, however, one meets with furniture of stamped linnen; but there is no such thing as a carpet to be seen, and the floors are in a very dirty condition. They have not even the implements of cleanliness in this country. Every chamber is furnished with an *armoire*, or clothes-press, and a chest of drawers of very clumsy workmanship. Every thing shews a deficiency in the mechanic arts. There is not a door nor a window, that shuts close. The hinges, locks, and latches are iron, coarsely made, and ill contrived. The very chimnies are built so open, that they admit both rain and sun, and all of them smoke intolerably. If there is no cleanliness among these people, much less shall we find delicacy, which is the cleanliness of the mind. Indeed they are utter strangers to what we call common decency; and I could give you some highly flavoured instances, at which even a native of Edinburgh would stop.

nose. There are certain mortifying views of human nature, which undoubtedly ought to be concealed as much as possible, in order to prevent giving offence: and nothing can be more absurd, than to plead the difference of custom in different countries, in defence of those usages which cannot fail giving disgust to the organs and senses of all mankind. Will custom exempt from the imputation of gross indecency a French lady, who shifts her frock, smock in presence of a male visitant, and talks to him of her *lavement*, her *medicine*, and her *bidet*? An Italian *signora* makes no scruple of telling you, she is such a day to begin a course of physic for the pox. The celebrated reformer of the Italian comedy introduces a child befouling itself on the stage, *Oè, no ti senti? bisogna desfassarla, (fa cenno che sentesi mal odore)*. I have known a lady handed to the house of office by her admirer, who stood at the door, and entertained her with *bon mots* all the time she was within. But I should be glad to know whether it is possible for a fine lady to speak and act in this manner, without exciting ideas to her own disadvantage in the mind of every man who has any imagination left, and enjoys the intricate use of his senses, howsoever she may be authorised by the customs of her country? There is nothing so vile or repugnant to nature, but you may plead prescription for it in the customs of some nation or other. A Parisian likes mortified flesh: a native of Legiboli will not taste his fish till it is quite putrefied: the civilized inhabitants of Kamschatka get drunk with the urine of their guests, whom they have already intoxicated: the Nova Zemblans make merry on train oil: the Groenlanders eat in the same dish with their dogs: the Caffres, at the Cape of Good Hope, piss upon those whom they delight to honour, and seat upon a sheep's intestines with their contents, as the greatest daintiness that can be presented. A true-bred Frenchman dips his fingers imbrowned with snuff, into his plate filled with ragout: between every three mouthfuls, he produces his snuff-box, and takes a fresh pinch with the most graceful gesticulations; then he displays his handkerchief, which may be termed the *flag of abo-*

mination, and, in the use of both, scatters his favours among those who have the happiness to sit near him. It must be owned, however, that a Frenchman will not drink out of a tankard, in which, perhaps, a dozen of filthy mouths have flabbered, as is the custom in England. Here every individual has his own gobelet, which stands before him, and he helps himself occasionally with wine, or water, or both, which likewise stand upon the table. But I know no custom more beastly than that of using water-glasses, in which polite company spirt, and squirt, and spue the filthy scouring of their gums, under the eyes of each other. I knew a lover cured of his passion, by seeing this nasty cascade discharged from the mouth of his mistress. I don't doubt but I shall live to see the day, when the hospitable custom of the ancient Egyptians will be revived; then a conveniency will be placed behind every chair in company, with a proper provision of waste paper, that individuals may make themselves easy without parting company. I insist upon it, that this practice would not be more indelicate than that which is now in use. What then, you will say, must a man sit with his chops and fingers up to the ears and knuckles in grease? No; let those who cannot eat without defiling themselves, step into another room, provided with basons and towels: but I think it would be better to institute schools, where youth may learn to eat their victuals without daubing themselves, or giving offence to the eyes of one another.

The bourgeois of Boulogne have commonly soup and bouilli at noon, and a roast, with a salad, for supper; and at all their meals there is a desert of fruit. This indeed is the practice all over France. On meagre days they eat fish, omelettes, fried beans, fricassees of eggs and onions, and burnt cream. The tea which they drink in the afternoon is rather boiled than infused; it is sweetened all together with coarse sugar, and drank with an equal quantity of boiled milk.

"When a bourgeois of Boulogne takes the air, he goes in a one horse chaise, which is here called *cabriolet*, and hires it for half-a-crown a day. There are also travelling chaises, which

which hold four persons, two seated with their faces to the horses, and two behind their backs; but those vehicles are all very ill made, and extremely inconvenient. The way of riding most used in this place is on a sabbat. You will see every day, in the skirts of the town, a great number of females thus mounted, with the feet on either side occasionally, according as the wind blows, so that sometimes the right and sometimes the left hand guides the beast: but in other parts of France, as well as in Italy, the ladies sit on horseback with their legs astride, and are provided with drawers for that purpose.

When I said the French people were kept in good humour by the superstitions of their religion, I did not mean that there were no gloomy spirits among them. There will be fanatics in religion, while there are people of a saturnine disposition, and melancholy turn of mind. The character of a devotee, which is hardly known in England, is very common here. You see them walking to and from church at all hours, in their hoods and long camblet cloaks, with a slow pace, demure aspect, and downcast eye. Those who are poor become very troublesome to the monks, with their scruples and cases of conscience: you may see them on their knees, at the confessional, every hour in the day. The rich devotee has her favourite confessor, whom she consults and regales in private, at her own house; and this spiritual director generally governs the whole family. For my part, I never knew a fanatic that was not an hypocrite at bottom. Their pretensions to superior sanctity, and an absolute conquest over all the passions, which human reason was never yet able to subdue, introduce a habit of dissimulation, which, like all other habits, is confirmed by use, till at length they become adepts in the art and science of hypocrisy. Enthusiasm and hypocrisy are by no means incompatible. The wildest fanatics I ever knew, were real sensualists in their way of living, and cunning cheats in their dealings with mankind.

Among the lower class of people at Boulogne, those who take the lead, are the seafaring men, who live in one quarter, divided into classes, and re-

gistered for the service of the king. They are hardy and raw-boned, exercise the trade of fishermen and boatmen, and propagate like rabbits. They have put themselves under the protection of a miraculous image of the Virgin Mary, which is kept in one of their churches, and every year carried in procession. According to the legend, this image was carried off, with other pillage, by the English, when they took Boulogne, in the reign of Hen. VIII. The lady, rather than reside in England, where she found a great many heretics, trusted herself alone in an open boat, and crossed the sea to the road of Boulogne, where she was seen waiting for a pilot. Accordingly a boat put off to her assistance, and brought her safe into the harbour: since which time she has continued to patronize the watermen of Boulogne. At present she is very black and very ugly, besides being cruelly mutilated in different parts of her body, which I suppose have been amputated, and converted into tobacco-stoppers; but once a year she is dressed in very rich attire, and carried in procession, with a silver boat, provided at the expence of the sailors. That vanity which characterises the French extends even to the canaille. The lowest creature among them is sure to have her earrings and golden cross hanging about her neck. Indeed this last is an implement of superstition as well as of dress, without which no female appears. The common people here, as in all countries where they live poorly and dirtily, are hard-featured, and of very brown, or rather tawny complexions. As they seldom eat meat, their juices are destitute of that animal oil which gives a plumpness and smoothness to the skin, and defends those fine capillaries from the injuries of the weather, which would otherwise coalesce, or be shrunk up, so as to impede the circulation on the external surface of the body. As for the dirt, it undoubtedly blocks up the pores of the skin, and disorders the perspiration; consequently must contribute to the scurvy, itch, and other cutaneous distempers.

In the quarter of the *mancelots* at Boulogne, there is a number of poor Canadians, who were removed from the island of St. John, in the gulph of St.

St. Laurence, when it was reduced by the English. These people are maintained at the expence of the king, who allows them soldiers pay, that is five sols or two-pence halfpenny a day; or rather three sols and ammunition bread. How the soldiers contrive to subsist upon this wretched allowance, I cannot comprehend: but, it must be owned, that those invalids who do duty at Boulogne betray no marks of want. They are hale and stout, neatly and decently clothed, and on the whole look better than the pensioners of Chelsea."

From Swift's *Literary Correspondence*, lately published, Vol. I.

Mr. Henley * to Dr. Swift.

Εὐδαμονεῖν ἢ Εὐπράττειν.

Rev. Sir,

IT is reported of the famous *Regio-montanus*, that he framed an eagle so artfully of a certain wood, that upon the approach of the emperor Maximilian to the opulent city of Neuremberg, it took wing and flew out of the gates to meet him, and (as my author has it) appeared as though alive. Give me leave to attribute this excellent invention to the vehement desire he had to entertain his master with something extraordinary; and to say with the poet,

Amor addidit alas.

I am trying a like experiment, whether I cannot make this composition of old rags, galls, and vitriol fly to Dublin; and if (as the moving lion which was composed by an Italian chymist, and opened its breast, and shewed the imperial arms painted in its heart) this could disclose itself and discover to you the high esteem and affection I have for you, I should attain my end; and not only sacrifice an hecatomb, but cry out, with extatic Archimedes *εὐφρανα*.

I should not have presumed to imagine that you'd deign to cast an eye on any thing proceeding from so mean

an hand as mine, had I not been encouraged by that character of candour and sweetness of temper, for which you are so justly celebrated and esteemed by all good men, as the *Delicie humani generis*; and I make no question, but, like your predecessor, an emperor again, you reckon every day as lost, in which you have not an opportunity of doing some act of beneficence. I was moreover emboldened by the adage, which does not stick to affirm, that one of the most despicable of animals may look upon the greatest of queens; as it has been proved to a demonstration by a late most judicious author, whom (as I take it) you have vouchsafed to immortalize by your learned lucubrations †. And as proverbs are the wisdom of a nation, so I take the naturalizing such a quantity of very expressive ones, as we did by the act of union, to be one of the considerablest advantages we shall reap from it. And I do not question but the nation will be the wiser for the future.

But I have digressed too far, and therefore resume my thread. I know my own unworthiness to deserve your favour; but let this attempt pass on my account for some merit,

In magnis voluisse sat est.

And tho' all cannot be sprightly like F——d, wise like T——rs, agreeable like B——th, polite like P——r——de, or to sum up all though there be but one Phoenix, and one *Lepidissimus Homuncio*, T—p—m; yet since a cup of cold water was not an unacceptable present to a thirsty emperor, I may flatter myself, that this tender of my services (how mean soever) may not be contemned; and though I fall from my great attempt,

Spero trovar pietà non che perdono, as that mellifluous ornament of Italy, Francisus Petrarcha, sweetly has it.

Mr. Crowder I have often heard affirm, and the fine thinkers of all ages have constantly held, that much good may be attained by reading of history. And Dr. Sloane is of opinion,

* Of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, member of parliament for Melcomb Regis. He was a person of great abilities and learning; who mixed humour in the most serious debates. He was father of the present lord high chancellor, Robert earl of Northampton.

† The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, in the *Tatler*.

that modern travels are very behoveful towards forming the mind and enlarging the thoughts of the curious part of mankind.

Give me leave to speak a little from both these topics.

In the Roman triumphs, which were doubtless the most august spectacles that were ever seen, it was the constant custom that the public executioner should be behind the conqueror, to remind him (says my authority from time to time, that these honours were transitory, and could not secure him from the severity of the laws.

Col. Morrison of the guards (he lives next door to Tarr-Hall) his father was in Virginia, and being like to be starved, the company had recourse to a learned maiter of arts, his name was *Venter*: he advised them to eat one another *pour passer le temps*, and to begin with a fat cook-maid. She had certainly gone to pot, had not a ship arrived just in the nick with a quantity of pork, which appeased their hunger, and saved the wench's bacon.

To apply these; Did you never (when rioting in the costly damties of my lord high admiral's table, when the polytasted wine excited jovial thoughts, and banished serious reflexions) forget your frail mortal condition? or when at another time you have wiped the point of a knife or perhaps with a little spoon taken some Attic salt out of Mrs. F——'s cademat; and, as the poet sings,

*Qui sedens adversus identidem
Spectat et audit.*

Did you not think yourself *par Deo*? Pray God you did not; pray God you did not think yourself *superare divos*.

Confess the truth, doctor, you did; confess it and repent of it, if it be not too late: But, alas! I fear it is.

And now, methinks, I look down into that bog all flaming with bonny elabber and usquebaugh; and hear you gnashing your teeth and crying, Oh! what would I give now for a glass of that small beer, which I used to say was sour? or a pinch of that snuff, which I used to say was the cursedst stuff in the world? and bor-

row as much as would lie on a shilling the minute after. Oh! what would I give to have had a monitor in those moments to have put me in mind of the sword hanging by a twine-thread over my head, and to have cried in a voice as loud as S—th—ll's, *memorato, doctor, quia Hibernus es, et in Hiberniam reverteris?*

Every man in the midst of his pleasures should remember the Roman executioner: And I have been assured, that had it not been for the unfortunate loss of his royal highness, the prince, †, Sir Charles Duncomb, I would have revived that useful ceremony, which might be very properly introduced in the lord mayor's cavalcade.

I would not be mistaken either in what has gone before, or in that which is to follow, as if I took you to be a belly-god, an Apicius, or him that wished his neck as long as a crane's, that he might have the greater pleasure in swallowing. No, dear doctor, far be it from me to think you *Epicuri de grege porcum*. I know indeed you are Helluo, but 'tis *librum*, as the learned Dr. Accepted Frewen, sometime archbishop of York was; and *ingenii*, as the quaint Dr. Offspring Blackall, now bishop of Exeter, is. Therefore let us return to the use which may be made of modern travels, and apply Mr. Morrison's to your condition.

You are now cast on an inhospitable island; no mathematical figures on the sand, no *vestigia hominum* to be seen; perhaps at this very time reduced to one single barrel of damaged biscuit, and short-allowance even of salt-water. What's to be done? Another in your condition would look about; perhaps he might find some potatoes; or get an old piece of iron, and make an harpoon, and if he found Higgon sleeping near the shore, strike him and eat him. The western islanders of Scotland say 'tis good meat, and his train or bottled till it mantles, is a delicious beverage, if the inhabitants of Lapland are to be credited.

But this I know is too gross a pe-

* Thomas earl of Pembroke.

† Of Denmark, who died October 28, 1708.

‡ Lord mayor of London, in 1708.

bulum for one, who (as the camelion lives on air) has always hitherto lived on wit; and whose friends, (God be thanked) design he should continue to do so, and on nothing else. Therefore I would advise you to fall upon old Joan; eat, do, I live to bid thee! Eat Addison*; and when you have eat every body else, eat my lord lieutenant† [be his something lean, God help the while] and though it will, for ought I know, be treason, there will be nobody left to hang you, unless you should think fit to do yourself that favour, which if you should, pray do not write me word of it, because I should be very sorry to hear of any ill, that should happen to you, as being, with a profound veneration, one of the greatest of your admirers, T. B. Or any other two letters you like better.

Pray direct your answer to me, at the *Serjeant's Head* in *Corn-wall*; or at Mr. *Sentiment's*, a *Potty Carrier*, in *Common Garden*, in the *Phbs.*

Dr. Swift to William Pulteney, Esq;

S I R, Dublin, May 12th, 1735.

MR. Stopford landed yesterday, and sent me the letter which you was pleased to honour me with. I have not yet seen him; for he called when I was not at home. The reason why I ventured to recommend him to your protection, was your being his old patron, to whom he is obliged for all the preferment he got in the church. He is one of the most deserving gentlemen in the country, and hath a tolerable provision, much more than persons of so much merit can in these times pretend to, in either kingdom. I love the duke of Dorset very well, having known him from his youth, and he hath treated me with great civility since he came into this government. It is true, his original principles, as well as his instructions from your side the water, make him act the usual part in managing this nation, for which he must be excused: yet I wish he would a little more consider, that people here might have some small share in em-

ployments civil and ecclesiastic, where in my lord Carteret acted a more popular part. The folks here, whom they call a parliament, will imitate yours in every thing, after the same manner as a monkey doth a human creature. If my health were not so bad, although my years be many, I fear I might outlive liberty in England. It hath continued longer than in any other monarchy, and must end as all others have done which were established by the Goths, and is now falling in the same manner that the rest have done. It is very natural for every king to desire unlimited power; it is as proper an object to their appetites as a wench to an abandoned young fellow, or wine to a drunkard. But what puzzles me is to know how a man of birth, title, and fortune can find his account in making himself and his posterity slaves. They are paid for it; the court will restore what their luxury hath destroyed; I have nothing to object. But let me suppose a chief minister from a scanty fortune, almost eaten up with debts, acquiring by all methods a monstrous overgrown estate, why he will still go on to endeavour making his matter absolute, and thereby in the power of seizing all his possessions at his pleasure, and hanging or banishing him into the bargain. Therefore, if I were such a minister, I would act like a prudent gamester, and cut, as the sharpers call it, before luck began to change. What if such a minister, when he had got two or three millions, would pretend conviction, seem to dread attempts upon liberty, and bring over all his forces to the country side? As to the lust of absolute power, I despair it can ever be cooled, unless princes had capacity to read the history of the Roman emperors, how many of them were murdered by their own army; and the same may be said of the Ottomans by their Janissaries; and many other examples are easy to be found. If I were such a minister, I would go farther, and endeavour to be king myself. Such seats have happened among the petty tyrants of old Greece, and

* Then secretary to the earl of Wharton, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

† Earl of Wharton.

1766.

the worst that happened was only their being murdered for their pains.

I believe in my conscience that you have some mercenary end in all your endeavours to preserve the liberty of your country at the expence, of your quiet, and of making all the villains in England your enemies. For you almost stand alone, and therefore are sure, if you succeed, to engross the whole glory of recovering a desperate constitution, given over by all its other physicians. May God work a miracle, by changing the hearts of an abandoned people, whose hearts are waxen gross, whose ears are dull of hearing, and whose eyes have been closed; and may he continue you as his chief instrument, by whom this miracle is to be wrought.

I send this letter in a packet to Mr. Pope, and by a private hand. I pray God protect you against all your enemies; I mean those of your country; for you can have no other; and as you will never be weary of well doing, so may God give you long life and health the better to support you.

You are pleased to mention some volumes of what are called my works. I have looked on them very little. It is a great mortification to me, although I should not have been dissatisfied if such a thing had been done in England by booksellers agreeing among themselves. I never got a farthing by any thing I writ, except one about eight years ago, and that was by Mr. Pope's prudent management from [for] me. Here the printers and booksellers have no property in their copies. The printer applied to my friends, and got many things from England. The man was civil and humble, but I had no dealings with him, and therefore he consulted some friends, who were readier to direct him than I desired they should. I saw one poem on you and a great minister and was not sorry to find it there.

I fear you are tired; I cannot help it; nor could avoid the convenience of writing, when I might be in no danger of post-officers. I am, Sir, with the truest respect and esteem,
Your most obedient

and obliged humble servant,

J. SWIFT.

I desire to present my most humble respects to Mrs. Pulteney.

On the Alliance between Church and State, and the American Bishops, in five Letters from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town.

LETTER V.

Dear Sir,

WELL may the people of the American settlements be uneasy at the thoughts of bishops coming over among them with their alliance—in that the mischief lies; there the danger lurks; for it was this imaginary alliance, or real union of church and state power, that drove the first settlers into those remote parts of the globe, and till this union is dissolved, the seeds of persecution remain, and may be afresh caused to spring forth.—Their ministers may be disgraced—accounted as schismatics—without the pale of the alliance (and by the zeal of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, in establishing missionaries among those christians, one would think they were to be considered as without the pale of the christian covenant)—as Gibeonites, not Jews—with oaths and subscriptions to bar from publick academies—Tests to exclude from civil offices and spiritual courts (the fear of the inquisition with the nails pared) to enforce whatever the alliance shall think proper farther to enjoin—is there not then ground to fear, till the rights of christian and civil societies are restored according to the original institution of each?—An episcopal religious society, with forms, rules, and orders, affecting only their own members, is one thing.—An episcopal society with claims of church and state power, affecting the civil and religious interests of others, is quite another thing, and demands the most serious attention of all the friends of religious and civil liberty, however denominated as to their religious appellation, or under whatsoever mode of civil government.—The latter cannot but be alarming, as bringing with it a train of hardships on those who may not think so highly of the distinguishing marks of episcopacy in a religious view.—It is to be hoped therefore that whenever bishops shall be sent over, and established by law for the sake of episcopalians, due care will be taken that the rights of other people

people may be established at the same time, but which, I humbly conceive, never can be, unless the church and state be considered in their primitive light, and restored to the original divine institution of each. Let the patrons of bishops, and the forms of worship adopted by them, plead for, recommend, and encourage as they please, but let them not lord it over those who must be of a different opinion.—It is their entrenching by law with their great wealth and power—talking of alliances, like family compacts, to distress all others around them, so that the utmost favour that others must expect, is, that they shall not be knocked on the head, or have their purses taken from them, for considering themselves as much a church without a bishop, as they are with one. It is this superior air of authority that gives the umbrage, and ground of fear; and with great justice are they alarmed at it, as they never can forget that their progenitors were driven to this remote part of the globe, then a wilderness, by virtue of this alliance. So to what straits they may be brought by the same alliance, and where they may be driven to enjoy that liberty wherewith Christ has made them free, and those privileges belonging to them in common with their neighbours, cannot but make them tremble to reflect on.—The venerable character of this, that, or the other bishop, to whom I might be referred, or the assertion in some publick papers that it was not intended by sending bishops to distress the inhabitants of those colonies, who are of a different opinion in religious matters, but only to promote and encourage the episcopal government and form among those who choose it, will by no means remove the force of the objection, or ground of fear. Personal characters cease with persons.—By what authority such an assertion was made, or what may be the intention of one or other who has said or can say, this I know that bigots (not those who prefer episcopacy to any other, or any other to episcopacy, but those who lay such stress on it as to judge harshly of and bear hardly on those who think differently) are very unfit to be trusted.—However, be this as it may, it is the alli-

ance, not the bishops I have to do with, and whilst that stands, and accompanies him, however the latter may be worthy of esteem for his character, and may be as a Tillotson; the other is fraught with evil, and may be productive of a Laud; and though toleration is now deemed part of the alliance, and therefore a Laud could not hinder them from assembling in their places of worship, yet they might soon be taught by sad experience, if ever a person of that stamp should fill the chair, and more so if ever the administration should be piloted by an ecclesiastick, that there is power enough still left by the alliance to distress those who are without the pale of it, and that by such ways and means as that the act of toleration would afford no shelter. Have not we had enough of ecclesiastical squabbles, and seen enough of their fatal effects? Must not jealousies and suspicions be excited, when, instead of loosing any of the chains of alliance at home, we should think of sending them abroad to be put on there?—Indeed an indifference to the rights of conscience, and a meanness of spirit in regard to temporal privileges, may lead to a tame submission, but whilst any persons remain with the spirit of St. Paul, they will be as unwilling to give up their liberty as Christians, and their privileges as Romans, as they would be to take their brethren's from them.—Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free and be not entangled with any yoke of bondage!

That liberty, civil and religious, may flourish, be honoured, and improved, through the whole British empire, and transmitted in the fullness of the Christian and British spirit of it to posterity, is the prayer of,
Your, &c.

Extract from Sermons to Young Women, 2. Vols. lately published.

FIGURE to yourselves, a circle composed only of people who are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ nor in any circumstance afraid to act on that great maxim of our apostle, "be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your minds." At the same time, let them have all the candour

and charity, which the most charitable religion that was ever known can inspire. And now suppose, that a young lady dressed up to the height of the present fashion, but a stranger to most of them, drops into their company. In what light do you imagine the manner of her dress would probably appear? The laws of christian candour would naturally prevent them from seeing her character in a bad light on that account, and would unquestionably incline them to hope the best. But can you believe that they would approve, or justify, the extreme gaiety and looseness of her attire? Suppose, however, that her conversation discovered a very good understanding, and that her behaviour had not the least tincture of that levity with which she seemed decked out; that, on the contrary, every part of both was wholly unlike it, (a junction by no means impossible); could they forbear, in that case, to lament the tyranny of the mode, or to regret that a daughter of wisdom should notwithstanding her superior descent and noble pretensions, be decorated like the daughters of folly? But whose judgment, I beseech you, would a young woman, ambitious of regulating her appearance, as well as her dispositions and deportment, on the purest standard, prefer; that of such persons as I have just described; or of those who either never regarded the precepts and spirit of christianity at all, or who, professing some faint respect for them, yet scruple not to sink them in the spirit and maxims of the world?

Let us put another case, and suppose a young lady educated by a mother, who to the best sense and truest breeding joined the utmost reverence for religion, and the tenderest concern for the soul of her child; qualities which, for the honour of your sex, I hope you will not pronounce incompatible. Let this accomplished parent, bestow upon her daughter a culture worthy of herself; instructing her in every thing that can become the female, and the christian character; amongst the rest, recommending an amiable modesty and graceful simplicity of apparel, and enforcing all by an example equally unexceptionable and pleasing. Suppose the daughter to improve these uncommon advan-

tages (for uncommon I fear they are) with the strictest care and attention. In what light do you conceive the very free mode of dress, so generally affected by the sex at present, would appear to her? I am far from thinking she would assume the air of sanctimonious prudery, or indulge the style of supercilious censure; things totally different from the form of education we have figured her to receive. But would she admire that mode in others? Would she copy it herself? or would she wish her companions to copy it? Would she chuse to be intimate with those young ladies that seize every opportunity of exhibiting their charms to the public, and vie with one another who shall most liberally display to every eye what her honoured mother taught her more decently to veil?

Is the mode then in question to be considered as inconsistent with the character of a virtuous woman? By no means. May not the most unchaste disposition often hide under the mask of an attire the most modest? Who can doubt it? But what follows? Does it follow that such attire is not the properest covering of virtue, and what, if left to pursue undisturbed the dictates of delicacy and prudence, she would readily fly to in a state of civilized society? Will any one say, that they who decline it do best consult either their safety, or their reputation amongst the wise; that they, who indulge to all the latitudes allowed by the wantonness of fashion, may yet be sufficiently watchful against temptation themselves, or are sufficiently careful not to throw it in the way of others; that beauty may be as secure when most exposed, as when least so; or finally, that instead of "abstaining from all appearance of evil," according to the doctrine of a religion which requires the severest vigilance, every appearance of evil may be admitted, in compliance with the practice of a world, where vice steals upon unwary mortals by persuading them to part with their out-guards?

Thus far have we argued for modesty of apparel, in opposition to its contrary, upon the general principles of propriety and reputation, of morality and religion. She to whom those principles are familiar, and in whom the feelings that arise out of them are

not blunted by too frequent inter-
course with the fashionable and the
gay, will on this article carry about
with her a kind of living standard,
which she will be enabled to ap-
ply to particular occasions, with a de-
gree of discretion which no rules of
ours can teach; and such as one will
perceive in our apostles precept a just-
ness and solidity, of which I do not
expect that any speculation should tho-
roughly convince you, without the
concurrence of a virtuous sensibility on
your part.

To what has been said in favour of
modest apparel under this head, I must
not forget to add, that it is a powerful
attractive to honourable love. The
male heart is a study, in which your
sex are supposed to be a good deal con-
versant. Yet in this study, you must
give me leave to say, many of them
seem to me but indifferent proficient.
To get into mens affections, women
in general are naturally desirous. They
need not deny, they cannot conceal it.
The sexes were made for each other.
We wish for a place in your hearts;
why should you not wish for one in
ours? But how much are you deceiv-
ed, my fair friends, if you dream of
taking that sort by storm! When you
show a sweet solicitude to please by
every decent, gentle, unaffected at-
traction; we arefoothed, we are sub-
dued, we yield ourselves your willing
captive. But if at any time, by a for-
ward appearance, you betray a confi-
dence in your charms, and by throw-
ing them out upon us all at once you
seem resolved, as it were, to force our
admiration; that moment we are up
on our guard, and your assaults, are
ruin, provided at least we have any
sentiments, or any spirit. In reality,
they who have very little of either, I
might have said they who have none,
even the silliest, even the loofest men
shall in a sober mood be pleased, be
touched with the bashful air, and
reserved dress, of an amiable young
woman, infinitely more than they ever
were with all the open blaze of la-
boured beauty, and arrogant claims
of undisguised allurements; the human
heart, in its better sensations, being
attuned to the love of virtue.

Let me add, that the human imagi-
nation hates to be confined. We are

never highly delighted, where some-
thing is not left us to fancy. The last
observation holds true throughout all
nature, and all art. But when I speak
of these, I must subjoin, that art be-
ing agreeable no farther than as it is
conformed to nature, the one will not
be wanted in the case before us, if the
other is allowed its full influence.
What I mean is this; that if a young
lady is deeply possessed with a regard
for "whatsoever things are pure, ve-
nerable, and of a good report," it will
lead to decorum spontaneously, and
flow with unstudied propriety through
every part of her attire and demean-
our. Let it be likewise added, that
simplicity, the inseparable companion
both of genuine grace, and of real mo-
desty, if it does not always strike at
first (of which I think it seldom fails)
is sure however, when it does strike,
to produce the deepest and most per-
manent impressions.

On this article your judgment will
be seen in joining frugality and simpli-
city together; in being never fond of
finery; in preserving elegance with the
plainest habit; in wearing costly array
but seldom, and always with ease; a
point, that may attained by her who
has learnt not to think more highly
of herself for the richest raiment than
the simplest.

Were a system of this kind to pre-
vail, I cannot help thinking, the ef-
fects would be beneficial and happy.
What sums would be saved, where
they ought to be saved; for more valu-
able ends! What sums would be kept
at home, that now go abroad to en-
rich our most dangerous rivals! French
gewgaws would give place to British
manufactures. The ladies of this
island, inferior to none in beauty,
would be the apes of none in dress.
They would practise that species of
patriotism, which is the most proper
for their sex; they would serve their
country in their own way. How ma-
ny evils to the community, to pri-
vate families, and to individuals,
would be prevented! If in some of
the most expensive parts of female de-
coration fewer hands were employed,
a much greater number on the other
side would find exercise in cultivating
an elegant propriety, and a beautiful
diversity, in all the rest. The public
taste

taste would be improved in a thousand articles. And is there not reason to hope, that the appearance, the manners, and the minds of the fair, would gain by the change?

They would be less showy indeed but they would be more engaging. Our gay assemblies, for gay assemblies there will always be, would glitter less in the gaze of foolish wonder; but they would shine more in the eye of just discernment. And then what honour would it reflect on your understandings, when in company, to see you superior to your dress, entirely forgetting that, and every other advantage you may possess, in an obliging attention to all present, and lending lustre to each ornament, instead of borrowing it merely from thence! Or will any of you say, that a woman on the contrary is likely to be more esteemed, for appearing attentive to herself or by trying to catch by so poor a bait, as a little gay clothing? She who does either, piques our pride, and offends our judgment, at the same instant. We are hurt by her bad breeding, in the one case; and in the other we are provoked to think she would pay us such a sorry compliment, as to fancy we can be entangled in a cobweb.

When shall women, in general, understand thoroughly the effect of a comely habit, that, independent of pomp and despising extravagance, is worn as the sober yet transparent veil of a more comely mind? Believe me, my young friends, it is by this means that you will preserve an equality in that great indispensable article of neatness. You will be clean, and you will be easy; nor will you be in danger of appearing butterflies the one day, and flatterers the next. You will be always ready to receive your friends, without seeming to be caught, or being at all disconcerted on account of your dress.—How seldom is that the case amongst the flutterers of the age! I wish we could say, amongst them only. For young ladies of more sobriety to be found so often slovenly, I might have said downright squalid and nasty, when no visitors are expected, is most peculiarly shameful. I cannot express the contempt and the disgust I feel, when I think of it. I will not think of it.

To Dr. Cook.

S I R,

WHEN I attempted to shew the unreasonableness of your belief in spirits, I was not without hopes, that, if you should think me worthy of your notice, you would reply with some decency and plausibility, that one of your aerial beings would at least inspire you with his civility and gentleness, if not with his intelligence, and regulate your behaviour as a man, however he might neglect you in the character of a logician. With some pleasure I could have indulged the confidence of having opposed a more powerful and candid antagonist, one whose knowledge and politeness were proportioned to the quantity of his faith, and who could have supported his opinions with a degree of temperate dexterity adequate to the bravery with which he advanced them. But, instead of that moderation which was expected and that skill which would have been admired, you have illiberally substituted the rudeness of unprovoked anger, and the evasions of impotence or artifice; you so frequently lose your temper or sight of the subject in dispute, so alternately rail and digress, that no small share of stoicism is necessary patiently to endure your manner or matter: Even in those parts of your letters where you are most dispassionate, in which there is nothing argumentative, some appearance of sober discussion, you are principally contending with an imaginary adversary, a man of straw, the puppet of your own formation, who is directed to make but such a feeble opposition, as you know yourself qualified to resist, to suggest such petty difficulties and trifling objections only, which require the exertion of but little ingenuity for their removal and refutation. As your letters are addressed to me, why are they not responsive to mine? Why do you so tediously harangue on points, which if not foreign to the subject are so to the controversy, and bluster and triumph where you have no enemy to encounter? Why labour so much to contradict what my letter has not affirmed, and to establish as truth what it did not dispute. Indeed you take so little notice of what I submitted to your consideration, that your letters, their uncer-

passages excepted, may be regarded rather as a continuation than as a defence of what you had written, as a paraphrase on your own, than a comment on another's works; you mistake repetition for reply, persist in assuring me that all you have affirmed is true, and as strenuously persevere in renewing former assertions, as if a position, like a wedge, would be compelled to penetrate by the frequency of its being impressed. You carefully avoid that closeness of engagement, which would soon be decisive; you retreat from my arguments as from batteries too annoying to be approached, and too numerous to be silenced, and are tamely content with that shelter and security, which distance and the repair of your shattered structure can afford: As you cannot compel you would persuade me to abandon a situation wherein I am unassailable, to divest myself of that protection which infidelity ensures, to convert my doubts into denials, and positively declare that spirits cannot be. No, doctor, you will never extort from me such a declaration; I resign every dogmatical assertion respecting spirits, to those who can rashly be determined without proof. It is incumbent on you alone to demonstrate that spirits are, because you only have affirmed their entity; I am but defensively concerned to maintain that you cannot produce the needful demonstration. A number of circumstances in your narration induced me to suspect you subject to whim or imposition; my general disbelief of visible spirits favoured that suspicion, but had I been an advocate for their being and occasional appearance, I must for the reasons already assigned, have refused my credit to your particular story. The obstacles to my assent you have not even attempted to remove, or so attempted, as to increase while you confirm them.

If then, Dr. Cook, a sensible, fearless, honest gentleman, who presumes that for many years he has been visited by devils and spirits, and that he has seen, felt, and heard them, can produce no evidence sufficient for the conviction of the impartial, that he has been favoured with their company, what little regard must hereafter be paid to the tales of the ignorant, the timid, or the deceitful.

Neither imitating your example,

nor approving your doctrine, I shall now proceed in my endeavours to expose the first and invalidate the last, by a suitable attention and sufficient answer to all you have written to me, which can be thought half important enough to merit them.

As your first letter is only introductory to those which were, or were intended to be, subsequent to it, and in which you confessedly propose but to touch, not to handle my objections, I might wholly overlook such superficial notice as they are not like the sensitive plants formed so very susceptible of hurt, as to be depressed by contact alone; but while you refer me to future publication for a more substantial examination of them, you would insinuate that such examination must be superfluous, as your opinions are warranted by facts recorded in that history, which is too sacred to be fallible, and therefore tenable as long as that history is credited. Conscious that the voice of reason alone would ineffectually plead your cause, you call for divine records which must not be disputed, and thus attempt to confound whom you cannot convince; in despair like *Perseus* you have recourse to irresistible power, and armed with the Bible as with the Gorgon's head, you would petrify with awe every hostile beholder. But is it not possible to admit the veracity of the holy scriptures, and at the same time consistently to oppose this doctrine of yours? Must both necessarily be received or rejected? No such intimate connection can be perceived from which such consequences are to be inferred. Was the Bible as much to direct our pretended experience as our faith, were all the miracles therein related to be considered as examples, of which we were still to expect the continuance, and might any one unquestioned declare himself a spectator of every kind of the marvellous of which he could find a precedent in that book, what bounds could be prescribed to our confidence, or to our credulity. To enquire in what manner the Lord of heaven and earth might, in past ages of this world, condescend to communicate with its rational inhabitants, immediately, or by spiritual ministrations would be a task for which I have neither inclination nor ability; but surely the means, which the supreme

preme being employs in the moral government of mankind in the present times, must differ from those of the past, and whatever credit may be due to those parts of an antient history peculiarly authenticated, which inform us that a patriarch entertained angels, or that the Jewish legislator conversed face to face with him who gives laws to the universe; yet was any mortal now, however distinguished by power or sanctity, to affirm that he had been hospitable to spiritual guests, or indulged in a dialogue with the deity, he would be ridiculed for his presumption, or pitied for his ignorance.

But you appeal to your senses, and beg leave to bethe best judge of them. More seems implied in this petition than can be granted; for though I allow your senses to be as perfect as those of another, yet I cannot think you the best judge of their objects; mere possession no more qualifies you to be a judge of the nature and true properties, than of the anatomical construction of the organs of your senses; and therefore in appealing to them, you are finally referring me to your intellectual discernment; for realities are often so different from, sometimes so opposite to, appearances, that did not reason correct and regulate the impressions made on our senses, we should continually be exposed to mistake in our apprehensions. How many errors should we assent to as truths were we implicitly subject to their direction; that of sight, which we most confide in, is in fact the most fallacious, and trusting to our eyes we should daily admit ideas as just which, after experience, we should be obliged to expel as ridiculous. Guided by them, what childish notions should we entertain of heighth, breadth, distance, magnitude, colour, shape, &c. we cannot often form even probable conjectures concerning the qualities of common objects without much previous information, and yet you can fully determine on the nature of such about which you can have no information at all: You also rely on the concurring testimony of others *about the same thing*, who you allow talk unintelligibly to those who are not in the secret. But what can they depose for the satisfaction of the curious, or what attention ought to be

given to that evidence which cannot be understood.

One perhaps has seen somewhat imperfectly, improved by inventive imagination into monstrosity, into some headless or thousand headed creature; the dim spectator being almost in the dark, and quite in a fright, hastily concludes what it must be, because he knows not what it is. Another has heard an unusual noise, or voice, without knowing whence or from whom it proceeded, thus from inexperience, ignorant of its true cause, and probably too prepossessed in his notions of spirits, to enquire concerning it, is preposterously assured that what must be natural is supernatural, and is induced to be positive that the sound was occasioned by a ghost, or a devil, for the very reasons which should have effected a contrary determination. Such is the kind of wretched testimony which insolently demands our credit; testimony generally indeed accompanied with a degree of assurance proportioned to, but, exposing its meanness and insignificance. Surely error like dishonesty is destined to be the parent of its own detection: some absurdities and ambiguities inseparable from every visionary and every impostor, prove finally the destruction of that hypothesis and that reputation, which they respectively endeavour to establish. Now when some men are so stubbornly confirmed in their belief of apparitions or other improbabilities, as to think themselves exempt from obligations to that candor, that ingenuous clearness of debate which those of plain sense are accustomed to use and to hear, when they refuse to submit their attestations to the cool examination and judgment of an interested person, when they decline an acquiescence with those terms, on which men, on other occasions, can expect any credit; when such bigots presumptuously think that their unintelligible jargon, or intelligible absurdities, must be convincing, and that they are justified in deducing conclusions diametrically opposite to those the premises will warrant, what man of integrity will be desirous of becoming a member of such a society of secret-mongers, if he must renounce his understanding to be qualified for admission amongst them.

[To be concluded in our next.]

August

But see! he enters with his shuff'ling gait;
 "Lord says her Grace, how could you be
 so late? [wait,
 "I'm sorry madam, I have made you
 Bateman reply'd, "I only staid to bring
 "The newest, charming'st, most delightful
 thing!
 "Oh! tell me, what's the curiosity!
 "Oh! shew it me this instant, or I die!"
 To please the noble dame, the courtly 'squire
 Produc'd a *tea pot*, made in Staffordshire.
 With eager eyes the longing D—fs stood,
 And o'er and o'er the shining bauble view'd:
 Such were the joys touch'd young Atrides'
 breast,
 Such all the Grecian host at once exprest,
 When, from beneath his robe—to all their
 view,
 Laertes' son the fam'd Palladium drew.
 So Venus look'd, and with such longing
 eyes,
 When Paris first produc'd the golden prize.
 "Such work as this, she cries, can Eng-
 land do?
 It equals Dresden, and excels St. Cloud:
 All modern China now shall hide its head,
 And ev'n Chantilly must give o'er the trade:
 For lace let Flanders bear away the bell,
 In finest linen let the Dutch excell:
 For prettiest stuffs let Ireland first be nam'd,
 And for best fancy'd silks let France be fam'd;
 Do thou, thrice happy England! still prepare
 This clay, and build thy fame on earthen-
 ware!" [heard
 Much she'd have said, but that again she
 The knocker—and the general appear'd.
 The general! one of those brave old com-
 manders, [Flanders;
 Who serv'd through all the glorious wars in
 Frank and good-natur'd, of an honest heart,
 Loving to act the steady, friendly part:
 None led through youth a gayer life than he,
 Cheerful in converse, smart in repartee.
 Sweet was his night, and joyful was his day,
 He din'd with Walpole, and with Oldfield lay;
 But with old age its vices came along;
 And, in narration, he's extremely long;
 Exact in circumstance, and nice in dates,
 He each minute particular relates.
 If you name one of Marlbro's ten campaigns,
 He tells you its whole history for your pains;
 And Blenheim's field becomes by his recit-
 ing,
 As long in telling as it was in fighting:
 His old desire to please is still express'd;
 His hat's well cock'd, his perriwig's well
 dress'd: [wears,
 He rolls his stockings still, white gloves he
 And in the boxes with the beaux appears:
 His eyes through wrinkled corners cast their
 rays; [says:
 Still he looks cheerful, still soft things he
 And, still remembering that he once was
 young,
 He strains his crippled knees, and struts along.

The room he enter'd *smiling*; which bespoke
 Some worn-out compliment, or thread-bare
 joke.

(For not perceiving loss of parts, he yet
 Grasps at the shade of his departed wit.)
 "How does your grace? I hope I see you
 well?"

What a prodigious deal of rain has fell!
 Will the sun never let us see his face?
 But who can want a sun that sees your grace?"
 "Your servant, sir—but see what I have
 got!"

Isn't it a prodigious, charming *Pot*?
 And a'n't you vastly glad we make them
 here?

For Dicky got it out of Staffordshire.
 See how the charming vine twines all about!
 Lord! what a handle! Jesus! what a spout!
 And that old Pagod, and that charming
 child!

If lady M——nd saw them, she'd be wild!"
 To this the gen'ral answer'd, "who wou'd
 not?" [pot?

Lord! where cou'd Mr. Bateman find this
 Dear Dicky, cou'dn't you get one for me?
 I want some useful china mightily;
 Two jars, two beakers, and a *pot pourri*.

"Oh, Mr. Churchill, where d'ye think
 I've been?"

At Margus's and there such fire-works seen,
 So very pretty, charming, odd and new;
 And, I assure you, they're right India too!
 I've bought them all, there's not one left in
 town;

And if you was to see them, you wou'd own
 You never saw such fire-works any where."
 —Oh madam, I must beg your pardon there,
 The gen'ral cry'd, "for 'twas in the year
 ten;

No, let me recollect, it was not then;
 'Twas in the year *eight*, I think, for then
 we lay,

Encamp'd with all the army near Cambray—
 Yes, yes, I'm sure I'm right by one event;
 We supp'd together in Cadogan's tent;
 Meredith, Lumley, Palmer, and poor Geo.
 Grove,

And merrily the Bumpers round we drove;
 To Marlbro's health we drank confounded
 hard;

For he'd just beat the French at Oudenarde:
 And Lord Cadogan then had got by chance,
 The best champaign that ever came from
 France.

And 'twas no wonder that it was so good,
 For some dragoons had seiz'd it on the road;
 And they were told from those they took it
 from,

It was design'd a present for Vendosme.
 So we—But see another Charles's face,
 Cut short the general, and relieves his
 grace.

So when one crop-sick parson, in a daze
 In reading morning service through his
 nose,

Another in the pulpit straight appears,
Claiming the tir'd-out congregation's ears,
And with a duller sermon ends their
prayer.

For this old Charles is full as dull as t'other,
Bavius to Mævius was not more a brother;
From two defects his talk no joy affords,
From want of matter, and from want of
words.

"I hope, says he, your grace is well to
And caught no cold by ventring to the play"
"Oh, sir, I'm mighty well—won't you sit
down?"

Pray, Mr. S—, what's the news in town?"
"Madam, I know of none! but I'm just
come

From seeing a curiosity at home:
'Twas sent to Martin Folkes, as being rare,
And he and Desaguliers brought it there:
It's called a *polypus*."—"What's that?"—

"A creature

The wonderful 'st of all the works of nature:
Hither it came from Holland, where 'twas
caught,

(I should not say it came for it was brought)
To-morrow we shall have it at Crane court,
And 'tis a reptile of so strange a sort,
That if 'tis cut in two it is not dead;
It's head shoots out a tail, its tail a head,
Take out its middle and observe its ends,
Here a head rises, there a tail descends;
Or cut off any part that you desire,
That part extends and makes itself entire:
But what it feeds on still remains a doubt,
Or how it generates, is not found out;
But at our board to-morrow 'twill appear,
And then 'twill be consider'd and made clear,
For all the learned body will be there."

"Lord! I must see it, or I am undone,
The D—s cry'd, pray can't you get me
one?"

I never heard of such a thing before,
I long to cut it and make fifty more;
I'll have a cage made up in taste for mine,
And, Dicky—you shall give me a design."

But here the general to a yawn gave way,
And St—pe had not one more word to say,
So stretch'd on easy chairs in apathy they
lay;

And on each side the goddess they ador'd,
One Charles sat speechless, and the other
snor'd.

When chaste Susanna's all-subduing charms
Made two old lovers languish for her arms,
Soon as her eyes had thaw'd the frost of age,
Their passions mounted into lustful rage;
With brutal violence they attack'd their
prey,

And almost bore the wish'd-for prize away.

Hail, happy D—s! 'twixt two elders
whose passions brutal lust has ne'er disgrac'd;
No warm expressions make your blush rise,
No wish'd kiss shoots lightning from your
eyes:

Let them but visit you, they ask no more,
Guileless they'll gaze and innocent adore.

But hark! A louder knock than all before,
"Lord! says her grace, they'll thunder down
my door!"

Into the room see sweating L—l, —break,
(The D—s, rises, and the elders wake):

L—l,—the oddest character in town;
A lover, statesman, connoisseur, buffoon:
Extract him well, this is his quintessence,
Much folly, but more cunning, and some
sense;

To neither party in his heart inclin'd,
He steer'd thro' both with politicks refin'd,
Voted with Walpole, and with Pulteney
din'd.

His lordship makes a bow and takes his seat,
Then opens, with preliminary chat;

"I am glad to see your grace—the gen'ral
too— [d'ye do?"

"Old Charles, how is it? Dicky! how

"Madam, I hear that you was at the play,

"You did not say one word on't yesterday;

"I went, who'd no engagement, any share,

"To th' opera."—"Were there many
people there?" [great many,

The dutchess cry'd:—"Yes, madam, a

Says Lovel—"There was Ch—d and Fanny.

In that eternal whisper which begun,

Ten years ago, and never will be done;

For tho' you know he sees her every day,

Still he has ever something new to say;

There's nothing upon earth so hard to me,

As keeping up discourse eternally;

He never lets the conversation fall,

And I'm sure Fanny can't keep up the
ball;

I saw that her replies were never long,

And with her eyes, she answer'd for her
tongue.

Poor I! am forc'd to keep my distance now
She won't ev'n curt'sy if I make a bow."

"Why things are strangely chang'd, the
gen'ral cry'd;

Ay, *fortune de la guerre!*" my lord reply'd:

"But you and I Charles hardly find things
so,

As we both did some twenty years ago."

"And take off twenty years, reply'd her
grace,

'Twould do no harm to lady Fanny's face;

My lord, you never see her but at night,

By th' advantageous help of candle-light:

Drest out with every aid that is adorning.

Oh, if your lordship, saw her in the morn-
ing!

It is no more then Fanny once so fair;

No roses bloom, no lillies flourish there:

But hollow eyes, and pale and faded cheek,

Repentance, love and disappointment speak."

The gen'ral found a lucky minute now

To speak—"Ah, ma'am, you did not know
Miss How!

I'll tell you all her history," he cry'd—

At this Charles S—e gap'd extremely wide;

A 2 2 2

Poor

Poor Dicky sat on thorns; her grace turn'd
[pale,

And L—I trembled at th' impending tale.

"Poor girl! Faith she was once extremely
fair,

Till worn by love, and tortur'd by despair;
Her pining cheek betrays, her inward smart;
Her breaking looks foretold her breaking
heart.

At Leicester-house her passion first began,
And Nanty L—er was a pretty man;
But when the P—ess did to K—w remove,
She cou'd not bear the absence of her love,
Away she flew."—But here the clock struck
three;

So did some pitying deity decree:
The D—is rings to dress—and see her maid
With all the apparatus for her head.

Th' adoring circle can no longer stay,
Each rises, bows, and goes his different way.
To ancient Boothby's ancient C—ill's
flown;

Home to his dinner St—pe goes alone:
Dicky to fast with her, her grace invires,
And L—l's coachman drives unbid to
White's.

LOVE and GRIEF. A BALLAD.

[From a correct Copy.]

FROM Caledonia's distant bounds,
Beyond the Murray firth,
Where Scottish men, with warlike sounds
Join dance, and song, and mirth;

There came the lord of Sutherland,
A youth tall, fair, and free;
His race was aye a gallant band;
A gallant youth was he.

He lov'd his king, his country lov'd:
A trusty blade he bore

To smite their foes, by fear unmov'd;
Their foes him dreaded sore.

Yet gentle was he too and kind,
As kindest friend might be;

For still in bravest souls, we find,
Dwells sweet humanity.

A youth so brave, a youth so mild,
What lady would not love?

Where'er he came, where'er he smil'd,
In vain the fair-ones strove

To quench the soft, but dang'rous flame
That in their bosoms glow'd;

The kindling blush that went and came
The secret flame still show'd.

Amid' the rest, a lovely maid
Maria hight was seen;

Lovely her looks, her manners staid,
But moft her mind, I ween.

Did take who saw, meek was that mind,
As meekest infant's smiles,

And wise as age, nor yet inclin'd
To cunning that beguiles.

Nor art nor cunning needed she;
Her soul was fill'd with grace,

Sincerely good, and nobly free,
Her soul beam'd in her face.

In destin'd hour young Sutherland
Beheld the beautiful maid:

Her beauty could his youth withstand,
Such beauty so array'd?

Ah no! her charms by virtue dress'd,
Did seize the hero's heart;

He lov'd, he courted, he was blest—
Death only could them part:

Nor that long time!—list to my tale,
A tale of love and woe;

If pity in your breast prevail,
List, and a tear bestow!

'Midst all that worth and wealth combin'd,
Which friends and fame confer,

Of pleasure on the feeling mind,
Did live this happy pair.

Their happiness to crown, kind heav'n,
Two pretty babes did lend;

Lent was the blessing, not so giv'n,
But for it heaven might send:

And send heav'n did, ere long, for part,
The eldest was recall'd;

Both parents sorely ru'd the smart,
The smart them both appall'd.

Now first appall'd our warrior brave
Sunk down in deep Dismay;

And oft he view'd his darling's grave,
His darling torn away.

Till heavy thoughts revolv'd too oft,
Oppress'd the springs of life;

His strength decay'd, his soul was soft,
It bow'd beneath the strife.

His friends, to flee the scene of grief,
Their prudent counsel gave;

(From objects new we meet relief)
All sought the youth to save.

Bath's balmy waters gently stream'd,
Their genial aid to give;

Each joy inspiring Naiad seem'd
To bid the warrior live.

Nathless the lurking sickness gains
Fast on his weaken'd frame;

Till grown more bold, encreasing pains
Reveal'd the fever's flame.

Full thirty days and thirty nights
Maria tends his bed,

To her what are the world's delights,
While there her lord is laid?

To lull his anguish, calm his mind,
And hand the healing dose,

Was all her care: For this she pin'd;
For this she lost repose.

At length her pious care prevail'd,
To quell the fierce disease—

Might he but live, whate'er else fail'd,
She reck'd not; pain would please.

Ah me! what tidings do I hear?
"She sickens, faints, and dies!"

"Outworn with watching, grief, and fear,
"She falls a sacrifice."

Hush! hide the woeful chance, look gay,
And closest silence keep;

Or smiling, spite of sorrow, say,
"The lady is asleep."

Say to next day, try ev'ry art—

But ev'ry art is vain :

Prolong'd suspense, the wishing heart
Refuseth to sustain.

"Where is Maria dear," he cries,

"My charmer, where is she,
Whose looks were wont to cheer my eyes ?

Why doth she fly from me ?

Go, bring her ; say, poor Sutherland
Bereav'd of her must die :

Make haste—why do ye speechless stand ?

What means that sudden sigh ?

Alas ! alas ! Maria's gone :

I will not here abide ;

We cannot part, we still are one"—

He said, then groan'd, and died.

EPITAPH for the Earl and Countess of
Sutherland.

HOW vain are riches, honours, titles,
Birth !

The empty themes of monumental pride ;
How vain, alas ! (unknown to inward worth)

Are all the joys that grandeur can provide.

Where'er of fortune's partial blifs we share,
Death soon deprives us of the transient
claim,

And bids us learn of this lamented pair,
"Tis only virtue yields immortal fame."

E. G.

The SAILOR, Sung by Mrs. Vincent,
at Marybone-Gardens.

SINCE lost to peace of mind serene,

I drag my chain in fruitless hope,

I'll court each melancholy scene,

And give my sorrows their full scope.

My lovely, sprightly, gallant tar,

Who sport with fierce destructive war,

Think what I feel (where'er thou art)

Think of thy Mary's breaking heart.

Secure thy dancing castle rides

Upon the bosom of the deep,

The stormy wind and wave abides,

And navigation bids thee sleep.

But balmy sleep and downy rest,

Shall fly the tempest in thy breast ;

When jealous fears like mine shall prove,

The truth of my dear sailor's love.

Hope, doubt, and fear, are winds and waves

More dreadful to the love-toss'd mind,

Than those the skilful seaman braves,

Who leaves pale care and grief behind.

Tis advent'rous maid, embark'd like me,

That sails on such a troubled sea,

The ocean's rage would gladly meet

And in his depths seek a retreat.

Yes, oh ! be still, my frantic brain,

Let reason whisper to thy fears ;

My sailor may return again,

Crown'd with success to dry my tears.

When fame with all her gaudy charms,

Shall yield him to my longing arms ;

And one blest hour together blend,

The lover, hero, husband, friend.

CHORUS,

By Mrs. Vincent, Miss Davis, Mr. Raworth,
and Mr. Taylor.

Britannia, Hail ! Thou mighty queen,

The strength, the pow'r, the seas are
—thine :

Long may thy pow'r on justice lean :

To be preserv'd they must combine.

To courage singly ne'er resort,

For virtue is thy true support ;

'Tis that alone can strength maintain ;

Be virtuous, and for ever reign.

ON CONTENT.

YE Shepherd, who idly lament,

That fortune is harsh and unkind,

Who seek for the virgin content,

I'll tell you a piece of my mind.

Should you find her, you'll get no relief,

She'll still interfere with your love !

She's a vixen, a witch, and a thief,

And what I advance, I can prove.

Whenever my Delia I meet,

That instant the damsel is there,

And ere we can fix on a seat,

She squats herself down in a chair.

That she deals in the magical art,

Sure none will pretend to deny,

Else how could she compass the part,

To be always officiously by ?

She's a thief—and I know it by this,

Nay, Delia will sometimes complain ;

For oft when I borrow a kiss,

Content steals it from me again.

She's a vixen I boldly aver,

And blinded with folly and pride,

Thinks none can be blest without her,

And all are unhappy beside.

T'other day to my Delia's I went,

With anger and spleen in my hand,

When, soon as I enter'd, Content

Made 'em fly at the word of command,

Delighted with frolicks like these,

For trust me, you'll have no redress,

Ye swains take her home if you please,

I'm content with the share I possess.

M.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

SEEING, in your magazine for January
last, a calculation of the lunar eclipse,
which happened in February ; by Stephen
Ogle, from Clairaut's tables, which differed
much from a calculation I had made from
Mayer's (with his last corrections) I there-
fore sent for Clairaut's tables, and went
through all the equations, and the result is,
that I differ but a very small matter from
Mayer's, but from the time, with Ogle, I
differ as under :

Ogle

	H.	M.	S.
Ogle makes the middle apparent time	7	47	45
My computation	7	36	6
	11 39		

Difference 11m. 39s. Ogle too late.

Therefore I beg him to revise his numbers. And as for his type he has borrowed it from some old almanack of a century past surely. Only compare it with Mr. Langley's in your magazine for September last, which is nearly what the true type should be. See also a sheet of eclipses lately published, and some of the almanacks that represent it truly.

Your's GEO. GREENWOOD.

I wish the eclipse had been favourable for observation, for I am persuaded Dr. Halley's tables make the true ecliptic conjunction too soon by ten minutes at least. And I believe the solar eclipse that will happen in August will be sooner by two or three minutes than most English tables make it.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Last winter travell'd through the turnpike road from Ipswich to Norwich, and can attest the truth of the account of it given by Curio in your last publication. In the regular stage-coach track I twice dropped the glasses in expectation of my vehicle's overturning: for ten miles it was one continued double slough instead of a tolerable quarter: this arises entirely from the use of broad-wheel waggons, the legal burthens upon which cannot without great expence be ascertained, nor the improper make of the wheel-tire without much odium be attended to. The tolls upon this road must be very considerable, as my landlord, at an inn upon it, assured me he had had forty broad-wheel waggons in a morning stopping at his house in their way to Ipswich; but that the great damage done by them much overbalanced the repairs arising from the income of the tolls, though assisted with heavy statute duty by the adjacent parishes.

As the county, from which I write, has, greatly to its credit, just now began turnpike roads wherever the traffick rendered it most necessary, and seemed most able to afford them, and as these, like that in Suffolk, are cross roads, in a very indifferent soil, where the income upon them will never afford such purchases as might widen and form them into the substantial figure of the northern roads or those leading to the capital, and the utmost that can be expected in most places will be a safe double quarter, and such an elevation as may free them from any long standing water: I have taken the liberty of joining in the complaints of the Suffolk traveller, as I see and feel every day

how much, from the same causes, they will be applicable to our own new roads: and if this does not fall under the attention of those who can alone procure us redress, it will at least free the commissioners from the accusation of not remedying evils, when it is known they have so little power to exert a remedy in some instances, and from prescription it may be so dangerous to exert it in others. Broad-wheels are to be nine inches flat upon the bottom; but in spite of this law which properly allows them to pass if worn to eight, there is always a small iron tire, about an inch broad laid upon and projecting from the center of the larger tire, this sustains the waggon's weight, and, with the carvature they are formed to, prevents the path being of a breadth so adequate to a nine inch wheel, that a horse might safely trot in it: are such wheels agreeable to law? might not such a waggon be stop'd at the first toll-gate? broad-wheel waggons are limited to six tun weight; the penalty for overweight is 20s. but however clear you may be in the overweight from a knowledge of the weight of the commodity it is laden with, you cannot levy the penalty without a weighing engine to prove it. What country turnpike can afford such an engine. As one of the many daily instances of this abuse, take the following. A broad-wheel waggon lately passed me with five chaldron of coals and twenty bushels of lime; it went out with twenty-five quarters of coalseed; and the man said he carry'd out just before five load of wheat; I use his words because strongly expressive of the abuse; he meant five narrow-wheel loads, each of which is reckoned five quarters. I am of much too little consequence to dictate remedies to the legislature, and it is therefore with due submission I would propose the following amendments to our turnpike laws. 1st. That every waggon the tire of which is not a single, flat, even surface, of eight inches when worn, shall be deemed and pay as a narrow-wheel. 2d. That no nine-inch wheel waggon be drawn by more than six horses, nor those, of new construction, that cover sixteen inches of ground, by more than eight. The farmers object to this that they must have their weight though they spoil their horses and consequently, by overstraining them, the roads; but the answer is obvious, they will ever carry more than they can safely draw; they now draw with four horses the weight proper for six; grant them two more, and it will be proportioned to eight. 3d. That every toll-collector shall have power to load and weigh any waggon with its burthen at the turnpike, and if the whole is found within legal weight the carrier shall have power of receiving from the treasurer of the gate such a sum as shall be allowed for the damage and delay by the next justice of the peace: the penalty upon the carrier is

half what it now is, if he acknowledges the overweight and desires not to be unloaded. Whether these are sufficient remedies, I won't presume to say, but that the evil of spoiled roads, however expensively mended, requires a remedy, is too fatally apparent. Yours,
 Essex, July 6, 1766. RUSTICUS.

Questions. By Mr. P. Antrobus.

QUESTION I.

A Father by will bequeathed $\frac{46}{63}$ of his estate to one son, and $\frac{46}{63}$ of the remainder to his other son, and the surplus to his widow, for her life; the son's legacies were found to be 350 l. different. What money then was left to the widow?

QUESTION II.

A Person in Holland owes a person of Paris 1050 florins of current specie, which he is to remit him by order, the exchange $87\frac{1}{2}$ d. Flemish de Banco, per crown of 60 sols tournois, the agio of the bank being $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. better than specie; but when this was to be negotiated, the exchange was as low as $83\frac{1}{2}$ d. per crown and the agio raised to 5 per cent. What did the Frenchman get by this affair?

QUESTION III.

If an annuity was to expire in twenty years, discounting eight per cent. per annum by compound interest; how many years purchase is it worth?

N. B. For the improvement of science the foregoing questions are required to be solved by arithmetic without the use of algebra.

Extract from an Act of Common Council for the Regulation of the Markets of this Metropolis.

It is enacted, that no butcher, poulterer, or other person, sell, or expose to sale, in any of the markets of this city but at the hours hereafter mentioned:

From Lady-day to Michaelmas, from six o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and between Michaelmas-day and Lady-day from eight o'clock in the morning till five in the evening; and on all Saturdays throughout the year till eight o'clock at night; no person to have any stall or stand in any of the markets who keep any shop within the city or liberties, or within two miles of the liberties thereof; and that a bell be provided in every market, which shall ring at the following hours; from Lady-day to St. Michael, to begin ringing at seven o'clock in the morning of every market day, and continue ringing half an hour, and at five in the afternoon; on Mondays to begin ringing one hour in the morning, and on Saturdays to

begin at half past seven and ring till eight in the evening.

And if any person expose to sale any kind of provision before the ringing of the market bell, to be proceeded against as foretellers of the market; and for continuing to expose to sale after the ringing of the bell in the evening to forfeit 10s. for each offence.

No person to have more than two stalls in one market at the same time.

And it is also further enacted, (in regard that the markets are most principally intended for the benefit of house-keepers who buy for their own use and behoof) That the retailers and traders of this city, who buy to sell again, shall not enter into any of the aforesaid markets to make their provisions and buy of any of the market people there to carry the same to their several houses and shops until the afternoon of every day; to the end, that house-keepers may provide themselves in the morning of every day at the first hand, and pay moderate rates for their provisions, upon pain that every such retailer or retailers shall, for every time offending herein, forfeit forty shillings; the forfeiture to be sued for in the name of the chamberlain in the mayor's court, one moiety to the informer, the other to Christ's hospital; the chamberlain, on conviction, not to take less than the full penalty.

"Country people, not butchers, nor poulterers, nor selling flesh, meat nor poultry, may vend herbs, fruit, eggs, butter, and such like provisions, every working day observing the ringing of the market bell.—

The enforcing this act, with proper alterations suited to the terms, would be a means of reducing the present exorbitant price of provisions, which must, in some measure, be owing to the number of hands they pass through before they come to the consumer. And to execute this, the magistrates should by law, be answerable for every grievance that shall continue unredressed, after proper complaint made to them.

A Receipt for preventing the Flies from damaging the seedling Leaves of Turnips, Cabbages and many other vegetables; for less than six-pence an Acre charge.

MIX one ounce of flour of brimstone with three pounds of turnip-seed daily for three days successively, in an earthen glazed pot, and keep it covered close, stirring together well at each fresh addition, that the seed may be the more impregnated with the sulphur; then sow it as usually, on an acre of ground, and let the weather happen wet or dry, it will keep the fly off, till the third or fourth seedling leaf is formed, and by this time they will be somewhat bitterish, and consequently much out of danger of this little black flying insect, which in summer may be sometimes seen in swarms on the wing near the ground, searching for and settling

settling on the fresh bites, till they ruin thousands of acres in some seasons, by lying and residing under the little clots of earth at night, and during the day following.

Affecting Description of the Miseries of the Confined in Goals. Translated from the French of the celebrated Flechier.

THERE is no condition of life exposed to such a variety of sufferings, as that of prisoners. In being deprived of Liberty, they become deprived of every thing. They are forced from the rights of nature, because they are either criminal or unfortunate. They are no longer treated as men torn from the bosom of their families, but are delivered over to the mercy of the stranger, who, by being accustomed to the sight of their sufferings, sees, with the greatest obduracy, the greatest objects of commiseration; gives them their bread and water by measure, or perhaps, by a refusal, profits in the affliction of the miserable, deprived of the goods which it has been their hard fate to lose, or which justice does not permit them to enjoy. They have scarce wherewithal to cover themselves, scarce a place of repose, though weary with continual chagrins, and corroded by the anxiety which their present and the prospect of their future miseries cause. Their bodies corrupted by the tainted and contagious exhalations which they breathe in these damp and dreary abodes, are eaten away by the wounds which are thereby caused and by the maladies which they thereby contract.

Are there any calamities to be compared with the calamities of these unfortunate wretches? Are any words plaintive enough to paint with sufficient energy, the nature of their miseries? Shall I represent these prisons as regions accursed, where neither the rain of heaven nor the dew falls? Where reputation languishes, where the hopes of future fortune are lost, the consolations of friendship, the conveniences of life, and the repose even of conscience itself? Shall I describe these dreadful sepulchres, in which living men are interred, who, seeing themselves consigned as it were to death, either wait it as a punishment, with it in despair, or experience it already in the severity of their tortures? Shall I represent these unfortunate men as wretches whom justice has separated from the commerce of the world, escaped in a providence of God; for whom it seems the sun has ceased to shine, and night itself taken the place of day? Who in frightful solitude attend only the repentance of the crimes they have been guilty of, or to the fear of the punishments which they have merited; and who, having only for their support a little morsel of bread moistened with their tears, make use of it to sustain a life of the most cruel misery? Shall I mention the misfortunes of their ruined families? Of children bewailing the captivity of their fathers; of

fathers bewailing the poverty of their children; of mothers who cannot, with all their care and labour, earn a scanty subsistence for their daughters; of daughters who find even their best labours insufficient to furnish a subsistence for their mothers? They have many enemies to insult them, few friends to comfort them, and, alas! scarce any charitable persons to assist them!

After perusing the above pathetic description of the celebrated Flechier, I could not help reflecting on the injustice of confining persons in a goal, and exposing them to the most dreadful afflictions, merely through a spirit of resentment. Such a conduct is in direct opposition to humanity, and before the tribunal of conscience in the severest manner condemnable. If thou hast not to pay (says the wise man), why should they take thy bed from under thee? If then such a spirit of mercy was in the Jewish law thought absolutely necessary in cases of distress, how much more so ought it to be encouraged under the law of Christianity? If a man has not wherewithal to pay, why should he be deprived of liberty? Is it wise to deprive him of that which may put him in a condition to pay? Can money be extorted by confinement, where there is none? Where there is nothing to be had, the king must lose his right: Yet though this may be true of the king, it is not so of the subject. The plea which the distressed make, that he has it not in his power to pay, will not aught avail; he must be deprived of the rights of nature, of liberty, and all its valuable appendages, because unavoidable circumstances, and adverse turns of fortune, have rendered him incapable of doing that which otherwise he would have done with the greatest pleasure.

A goal pays no debts. For what reason then must persons be confined there? To persevere in the confining of people, even under a conviction that they have it not in their power to discharge what they owe, is cruel indeed! and in the sight of the Deity most abominable. In that awful presence, what mercy can he expect who has himself set mercy at a distance, and, in the pride of resentment, punished merely because he had the power of punishing?

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
ALTHOUGH I am far from thinking that the memoirs lately published in French, and since translated and published in English, under the title of *Pompadour's Memoirs*, are the real and genuine memoirs of that famous lady, or that a line of them was ever written by her, yet I am persuaded, there is not a fact mentioned therein, but what is currently reported, and believed to be true even by many of the better sort of people in France; therefore, to shew what a ground

opinion they have of parliaments, and of some of our former ministers, I have sent you the following extract from that book; which you may think deserves a place in your Magazine. In talking of the affairs of Europe in 1741 the marchioness, according to this author, writes thus:

"England's hands were tyed; Maillebois, at the head of a large body of troops, had obliged George the second to sign a treaty of neutrality and the Dutch were unable and as little disposed to interfere in the affairs of Germany.

Robert Walpole, then the ruling minister in Great Britain, was all for peace, as understanding nothing of war. Every minister in Europe, (as a man of great wit, who often came to me at Versailles, pointed out to me) has his peculiar talents, according to which he gives the bias to public affairs. Walpole's system was that the power of Great Britain lay in trade, and that such a nation is to keep clear of sieges and battles.

The king shewed me several of that minister's letters to Cardinal Fleury. In one he says.

"I engage to keep the parliament to a peaceable disposition, if you will bridle the martial ardour of your people; for a minister in England cannot do every thing," &c. &c.

In another,

"I have a deal of difficulty to keep our people from coming to blows; not that they are bent on war, but because I am for preserving peace; for our English politicians must be ever skirmishing, either in the field or at Westminster."

In a third letter he expresses himself thus:

"I pension half the parliament to keep it quiet; but as the king's money is not sufficient, and they to whom I give none, clamour loudly for a war, it would be expedient for your eminence to remit me three millions of French livres, in order to silence these bickers. Gold is a metal which here corrects all qualities in the blood. A pension of two thousand pounds a year will make the most impetuous warrior in parliament as tame as a lamb. In short, should England break out, you will, besides the uncertainty of the events in war, be under the necessity of paying larger subsidies to foreign powers than we are on an equality with us; whereas, by furnishing me with a little money, you purchase peace at the first hand," &c. &c.

But Walpole having been obliged to quit the ministry, Great Britain sided with the house of Austria. She was already at war with Spain. The English sent a large army into Flanders, before ever the court of Versailles had thought of garrisoning its strong place, so that the way lay open for them into France; and why they did not enter it,

will ever remain a secret. A British minister has since told me, that there were at that time too many malecontents in the army, and that the invasion of France was omitted purely in spite to a party, who had ever maintained, that the only way to restore the balance of Germany, was to penetrate beyond Flanders. Thus added the minister by way of reflection, our government which is looked on as one of the best modeled in Europe, is sacrificed to private passions.

Prague, that city on which France had founded all its hopes began to be despaired of; and from thence it was that some time after, Belleisle made that fine retreat, with which, every day of his life afterwards, I was sure to be entertained; for the old man was very vain. He used to say, it was the finest military performance the age had seen.

All Europe was in a ferment. Italy had taken arms to defend a liberty which it no longer enjoyed. I have been told that the pope himself entered into treaties tending to continue and spread the war.

The balance of Europe seems to have been the point in question; but all states aimed at giving France some underhand wounds.

Cardinal Fleury, though he had avoided, war, had not studied peace so much as he ought. He had, for some years past, perfectly doated through length of age, and his sticklers took his reveries for so many refined strokes of policy,

Some people in France had greatly cried up his order and œconomy, whereas they were nothing more than the effects of his niggardliness; for so penurious was he, that he never could prevail on himself to furnish his house. All the affairs of France favoured of avarice and parsimony.

Now it cannot be supposed that Sir Robert Walpole would write such letters to Cardinal Fleury, as he could not but be sensible, that he thereby put his head into the hands of that minister, who might afterwards have threatened to send those letters: his enemies in England, in case he had at any future period refused to do whatever was commanded by the court of Versailles; but as it is certain, that Sir Robert always endeavoured to give a peaceable bias to the public affairs of this nation, and as for that purpose he often had occasion for large sums of secret service money, especially in the year 1741, it may be true, that he gave or sent private instructions to him who was our minister at the French court * to talk in such terms as these to Cardinal Fleury, and that the cardinal, for the greater precision, or for the assistance of his memory, had made a memorandum in writing of what was said to him by the British minister. These memorandums the cardinal probably read at

* The earl of Waldegrave, who had been our ambassador in France, died at his seat in Essex April 1741.

his most christian majesty's cabinet council, and this laid a foundation for saying that he had received letters, written in such terms, from Sir Robert Walpole.

This is far from being impossible to suppose, if we consider the circumstances of Europe, and of this nation in the year 1741; for an additional sum of about, 150000*l.* for secret service money, would have been of signal service to our minister at the general election of a new parliament, which came on that year: and if any such remittance, as is mentioned in the 3d of these letters, was desired by him from the court of France it is surprizing, it was not complied with, as it was so much the interest of France to prevent this nation's engaging in the war then carrying on against the house of Austria; but the parsimonious temper of the old cardinal was in this as well as some other instances, of infinite prejudice to the court of France at that time; and made them lose the best opportunity they ever had of establishing themselves at the head of the affairs of Europe.

To the PRINTER.

WHAT a prodigious sums have you and your correspondents made about engrossing of farms! why may not we farmers engross as much land as we like? I will prove that we have a right to do so, or that all ranks and degrees of people act as wrong as we.

Do not our noble lords and their honours the squires engross all the estates they can by any means, get money to pay for, and all the pride? Does not the tradesman engross all the customers he can, and all the puffs? Does not the pluralist parson engross all the livings he can lay his hands on, and all the lawiness? Does not the physician engross all the patients he can persuade to trust him, and all the art of killing? Does not the lawyer at the bar engross all the clients, all the fees, and all the foul language he can? Does not the country gentleman engross all the game, and all the hares and partridges he can, and all the madness of whooping and bellowing in chorus with a pack of dogs? Does not the fine lady engross all the lovers she can, and all the flattery? Does not the member of parliament engross all the votes of a borough or city and all the places and pensions? Do not the statesmen, who have the disposal of the lucrative posts of the public, engross the greatest part of them to themselves, without doing any thing to serve the people, who pay them? Nay, indeed, does not even the king himself engross—the hearts of his people? Cast, therefore, no more reflections upon us farmers for engrossing farms, since you see we are as honest as the rest of mankind.

PASTOR.

Obstructions to the Conversion of Jews mentioned in Dr. Jortin's Ecclesiastical History, with Reflections.

ON reading Dr. Jortin's remarks on Ecclesiastical History, I find him at the conclusion briefly considering the case of the Jews in their unconverted state, and that he thinks their rejection is not final and irreversible, but that they are reserved for some illustrious purpose of providence, which leads him to reflect on the ordinary and extraordinary means that may probably be used for that end.—Among the ordinary he considers “free controversy and debate, as proper to open the mind, and improve the understanding, and that without it there is a dull stagnation of intellectual faculties.—That the doctrine and worship of papists are bars—So is the disunion and ill lives of protestants—and to these he adds the doctrine of the Trinity.—If this be true, as I conceive it is, it is certainly worthy the attention of Christians, who are considered as stewards in their respective departments, and as such answerable to their great master for the talents respectively committed to them.—Extraordinary gifts and success are not with us, but duty is, and if the things abovementioned are really bars, he that does not do his part towards removing them must answer it when he gives up his account. I hope the learned doctor will pardon me, if I take the liberty of adding a few reflections on the subject. It is very evident the doctor thinks a free and full debate proper, and that christianity always does and should offer itself to fair examination; but I would beg leave to ask, suppose a Jew was to bring forth what he thought his strong arguments and objections, as he certainly should and ought to do before converted? Does not the doctor imagine a great clamour would be raised? would not the christian spirit and temper be forgot, and lost in the honour of the christian name, and the law be looked into, to see what penalties or hardships that might inflict on those who dared to question whether these things were so? May not this be the reason why the Jews contentedly lie still, left by moving and speaking their doubts freely they might, instead of receiving encouragement to examine, be deprived of that liberty they enjoy?—or, if not this, and they should not be baited (which I conceive they would hardly escape) must not they see the stress laid on mean motives and the allurements held forth to quit their religious profession in order to be entitled to the common civil privileges of free-born subjects, with which religion has nothing to do?—What must the doctor think of his very learned and right reverend friend, who has expressly declared the Jews as such ought to be excluded from the common privilege of other free-born subjects? Have such senti-

ments a tendency to conciliate the minds of those who do not believe, or of recommending the spirituality, excellency, and charity of the christian religion? It is indeed surprising such worldly motives should not have a greater effect, at least on such of the Jews as are rich, and of an opposite character to Israelites without guile, and make more proselytes from among them to a religion that bestows such worldly advantages on its professors.—But to let this pass, and suppose this bar removed, and a Jew should be told he had the liberty of freely proposing his doubts, and that Christ's kingdom, being not of this world, neither deprives Jews or Greeks of the natural rights of men or subjects, and that the door of entrance fairly laid open.—I say, suppose a Jew thus encouraged should enter into a free and full debate on the divine legation of Christ, and, after canvassing the subject should thus speak.—“I have attended to the arguments in favour of christianity, and find reason to conclude that Jesus, whom our fathers put to death, was a prophet—the Christ—the Messiah—that great prophet whom we have been led to expect as the Saviour and Redeemer of his people—May I now on this profession, and that of repentance towards God, be acknowledged as a christian, and by baptism received as a member of the christian church, and when I have given just grounds to examiners to think this my profession is sincere, and that I am in the exercise of this faith and repentance, will this qualify me for preaching the same doctrine to my countrymen? What must the answer by *papists* be but, no, sir, you cannot, unless you submit to the pope as the vicar of Christ, the infallible living head of the church—pay divine honours to the virgin Mary—worship saints, crosses, and bones, believe in, or rather profess that amazing doctrine of transubstantiation, &c. &c. &c. Whilst these things are thus said in answer, and whilst the Jew views superstition in full glow on the one hand, and the tyranny of the church even to an inquisition on the other, how can it be expected that he ever can be converted to *such* a faith!—When, or how, this bar will be removed, is as difficult a question, as when, or how, the Jews themselves will be converted.—But I turn myself to protestants, among whom though the path be abundantly clearer, yet what must their answer be whilst they are so *disunited*, and act so *more consistently* with their principles; but no, sir,—besides the Gospel, there are what are called the *laws of the church* and the *laws of the state*, to which obedience must be paid, or you can't be acknowledged as a member, or be qualified to act as a minister.—The church, whoever is meant by that word, has made, or declared, what are the *articles of the christian faith*, and the *laws of the land* established them: to these there-

fore you must conform and yield obedience, or you can't be partaker of christian institutions and privileges.—What is a Jew to do in this view? You see his task is but just begun, when he might have thought he had finished.—A bar and discouragement indeed, and will remain so till christianity is put on the plan it was left by Christ and his apostles, and that wherever the inspired writings have left us free, there we must be still left free.—No church has any *authority* in matters of faith, nor have the kingdoms of this world any thing to do with the *kingdom of Christ*.—Till these are the acknowledged principles and practice of christians, and the unity of the spirit is among them in the bonds of peace—Their allegiance to Christ firm and pure.—Their love to one another, amidst different sentiments (and different sentiments ever will be whilst we remain men on earth, and which the christian religion supposes and allows) sincere and fervent, and their lives conformed to the primitive pattern set before them in the inspired writings—Till this is the case, I conceive a general conversion of the Jews cannot be expected. As to the doctrine of the Trinity, which Dr. J. thinks is another bar, he recommends the first step to be believing in Christ as the Messiah, and then to consider what the scriptures say of the dignity of his nature, &c. but the Jew will very naturally and previously ask, must I renounce my faith in the one God, to take up the faith of what is called trinity in unity, or, in other words, may I consider the one God of the Jews to be the one God of the Christians?—This is certainly necessary to be first settled, or it is a stumbling block in the way not likely ever to be got over.—The belief of one God is the foundation of the Old Testament, and if it be not of the New, all arguments from the Old must sink at once.—If the God of the Jews be acknowledged to be the God of the Christians, then indeed it follows very naturally that Christ's prophetic character should be established before he can be believed in as the Messiah, and when believed in as the Messiah, all that the New Testament saith of the dignity of his person must come into the account, even though that should be found to be all that language can express, or the thought of the heart can conceive—only that the *Son is not the Father*—and which as I never found any christian hardy enough to say the contrary, so, if *that* was but kept in remembrance, the controversy would soon become of little moment.—The language of holy writ being as strong as language can go, to express the dignity of the son, and the regard to be paid to him, especially under the character of Mediator, in which character he is represented as so worthy of our esteem and gratitude.—How can a Jew be expected to have faith in what is declared

to be an inexplicable mystery. and yet is conventionally attempted to be explained—in words without ideas—Terms that even the inventors themselves put no meaning to—and sometimes flatly contradictory in the very words—thus the father is almighty, the son is almighty, and the holy ghost is almighty; and yet there are not three almighties but one almighty.—St. Paul never made converts from among the Jews in his time by teaching at such rate—Thrice happy would it have been for the christian church, if the names of Athanasius and Arius had never been heard of, and that councils had never intermeddled, especially under a pretence of authority, to add one iota to what the scriptures had said on this subject.

Question. By Mr. William Perkin, School-master at Nether Thong, Yorkshire.

A Garden in a rectangular form, the length of which A D is 22 perches, and the breadth A B is 10, the walk D G is to be made in a situation parallel to the sides of the figure, so that the area of the said walk or gnomon D G may be equal to the rectangle F C or that the gnomon, D G may be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole figure A B C D. proposed: its required the breadth of the said gnomon D E or B G?

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, July 4.

“ON Monday morning his grace our chancellor had a very full levee at St. John's and was attended to the senate-house, where a statue of our late excellent sovereign had lately been placed by him as a monument of gratitude to his royal master, and of regard to the university. (See p. 323.) When he entered the room, he stooped to view with attention and reverence this image of his deceased master, and the spectators took that occasion to express their gratitude for his present, and their satisfaction in seeing him here, by repeated applauses. As soon as the chancellor was seated, the public orator rose up and expressed, in a proper and elegant speech, the various obligations we were under to him for his constant protection and favour, and the particular propriety and acceptableness of his late present. By this he was led to touch, which he did with great justice, on the virtues of that excellent prince, and the repeated instances of his royal munificence to us.

Warmed as it seemed by those affectionate feelings, which this recital raised, our chancellor rose up immediately to say something in reply. He began with thanking the orator for the many handsome things he had said of his poor endeavours to serve his king, his country and this university, which he said he was not vain enough to think he had deserved. He kindly suggested the many motives he had to wish our welfare and prospe-

rity; and that without acting agreeably to those wishes, he could not look upon himself as a faithful servant to the best of masters, or a friend to the religion and liberties of his country.—That what would otherwise have been the object of his inclination and duty, he was farther bound to by gratitude for the very high honours the university had conferred upon him; honours which he had always regarded among the greatest ornaments of his life.—That whatever pleasure he might receive from the favourable manner in which his own services to this place had been represented, it fell far short of what he felt from hearing so just a character drawn of his late excellent sovereign, whose image he had given not to keep alive his memory in this loyal body, which, he was persuaded, would always retain the justest sense of his royal virtues and munificence without the aid of any such memorial, but, as far as such weak emblems might express it, to shew his own gratitude and affection to one of the best of princes. And then introduced this apposite quotation:

*“Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus benevixit
artus,
Semper bonus, nomenque tuum, laudisque
manebunt.*

The emotion with which this last sentence was uttered, affected the hearers in a manner which words can hardly express. After a short pause he proceeded to remind us of the happiness we enjoy under his present majesty, to recount his many princely and amiable qualities, the mildness of his government, his love of religion and learning, and the other virtues which adorn his character: and concluded with expressing his warmest wishes that he might long reign over a happy and dutiful people with lasting honour and happiness to himself.”

BY the new act for the better preservation of timber-trees, woods, under-woods, &c. all persons who from and after the 24th of June, 1766, shall be convicted of damaging, destroying or carrying away any timber-trees, &c. or the tops or tops thereof, without consent of the owner, forfeit, for the first offence, a sum not exceeding 20l. with charges; and on non payment are to be committed for no more than twelve, nor less than six months: For the second offence, a sum not exceeding 30l. &c. and on non payment to be committed for not more than eighteen, nor less than twelve months: And for the third offence are to be transported for seven years. Also persons convicted of plucking up, spoiling, or taking away any root shrub, or plant, out of private cultivated ground, forfeit for the first offence, any sum not exceeding 4s. with the charges: For the second offence, any sum not exceeding 4s. with charges; And for the third offence or

to be transported for seven years. The like for persons cutting, damaging, or taking away any wood, underwood, poles, sticks, &c. or who have any such in their custody, without being able to account satisfactorily for the same, excepting that for these, they are upon the third offence to be punished as incorrigible rogues. Where the forfeitures shall not be paid down on conviction, the offenders may be committed to hard labour; for the first offence for one month and to be once whipped; and for the second offence, for three months, and to be thrice whipped. Persons hindering or attempting to prevent the seizing offenders, forfeit 10l. and if not paid down, are to be committed to hard labour for any time, not exceeding six months. Oak, beech, chestnut, walnut, ash, elm, cedar, fir, asp, lime, sycamore, and birch trees, to be deemed timber trees, and within the meaning of the act.

By a second act, Offences when committed in the Night Time are subjected to Penalties.

It is intitled, "An act for encouraging the cultivation, and for the better preservation, of trees, roots, plants, and shrubs," and enacts, "That from and after the 2d day of June 1766, all and every person, or persons, who shall, in the night-time, lop, up, cut down, break, throw down, bark, burn, or otherwise spoil or destroy, or carry away any oak, beech, ash, elm, fir, chestnut, or asp, timber-tree, or other tree or trees standing for timber, or likely to become timber, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof, first had and obtained; or shall in the night time pluck up, dig up, break, spoil, or destroy, or carry away, any root, shrub, or plant, roots, shrubs, or plants, of the value of five shillings, and which shall be growing, standing, or being in the garden-ground, nursery-ground, or other inclosed ground, of any person, or persons, whatsoever, shall be deemed guilty of felony; and every such person, or persons shall be subject and liable to the like pains and penalties, as in cases of felony; and the courts have power to transport such person, or persons, for the space of seven years, &c. Thus this last act makes the offence, when committed in the night-time, felony in the first instance; whereas the other act makes it felony only after the third offence, when committed in the day time.

FROM the history of Tunbridge Wells, written by Mr. Thomas Benge Burr, which we recommend as a very entertaining and useful work, we shall give our readers the following extract, which may be of use to those persons who resort to that polite place. Each family, on the first morning after the arrival, are early saluted by the music,

which constantly attends in this manner, to welcome every new comer to the place; and, for this civility, it is usual to make them a present of half-a-crown, or more, according to the fortune, rank, or disposition of the person.

You then go down in a suitable undress to the public walk, which, on your approach you will find resounding with a confusion of voices and instruments, that cannot fail of giving you a pleasing idea of the place in general, and an agreeable foretaste of the scenes in which you are soon to engage.

Here your first business is to go to the well, taste the water, and pay the customary fee, called a welcome penny to the dippers; you then proceed to the other public places, and there subscribe according to your rank—at the assembly-room, a crown or more each person; at the coffee-house, the same for each gentleman, which entitles him to the use of pens, ink, paper, &c. again at the bookseller's the subscription is the same, for which you have the use of whatever book you please to read at your lodgings; and here also, as at the assembly rooms, a book is open for the ladies. The music will next address you in expectation of half-a-guinea, or as much more as you like, to pay them for their public play on the parade. Thus subscriptions are ended, till the clergyman's book is opened, and you may now freely engage in all the amusements of the place.

The company usually appear on the parade between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, to drink the water, and practise the necessary exercise of walking, which is very sufficient amusement for an hour or two. They then return to their lodgings to breakfast, or else assemble together in parties at the tea rooms, where it is customary for the gentlemen to treat the ladies, and their male-acquaintance, every one in their turn, and frequently to give a public breakfast to the whole company without exception; which, in fine weather, is often given under the trees upon the open walk, and attended with music the whole time.

After breakfast, it is fashionable to attend morning service in the chapel, to take an airing in coaches, or on horseback, to assemble round the card tables, to pass the time in rural walks, to associate together in the bookseller's shop, there to collect the harmless satire, or the panegyric of the day, or else to saunter upon the parade; every one according to his disposition or the humour which then happens to be predominant.

When prayers are ended the music, which had only ceased during the time of divine service, strikes up afresh, and the company thickening upon the walks, divert themselves with conversations as various as their different ranks and circumstances; and so various

rious are they, that an attentive listener to the several parties would this moment fancy himself at the royal exchange, and the next at the palace; now at an Indian factory or an American plantation, and then with the thirsty citizen securing a plum, or the country gentleman improving an estate; this instant on board the fleet in the ocean, or with the brave and generous Granby pursuing victory in Germany, and then in the twinkling of an eye you are wafted from the rough hoarse voice of war, to the broken accents and tender warblings of love.

While a great part of the company are thus amusing the time on the parade, others are no less agreeably employed at the milliners, the jewellers, and the other shops, where little rafflings are carried on till the important call of dinner obliges the different parties to disperse.

Dinner finished, the band of music again ascends the orchestra, and you once more behold the company returning in crowds to the walks; but now the morning dress is laid aside, and all appear in full and splendid attire, the highest finishings of art and expence being added to the prevailing power of beauty, the insinuation of polite address, and the dignity of rank and talents.

In these advantageous circumstances, the general desire of all is to see and be seen, till the hour of tea-drinking, when they assemble together commonly at the expence of the gentlemen.

This over, cards and all sorts of lawful gaming succeed in the great rooms, which are supplied with a proper number of tables, and all necessary accommodations, and where the greatest order and regularity are observed that can consist with the liberty of a public place. To those who, having no taste for play, can attend to reflection in this scene of agreeable tumult, it must be pleasant to observe youth and age, deformity and beauty here side by side: and all the variety of social good and ill qualities in full exertion and contrast; while the parties engaged in play are too deeply interested in the success of their game, to attend to any thing around them.

Twice in the week, that is, on Tuesdays and Fridays, there are public balls in the great assembly-rooms, where all ranks are mingled together without any distinction. The nobility, and the merchants; the gentry, and the traders; are all upon an equal footing, without any body's having a right to be informed who you are, or whence you come, so long as you behave with that decorum which is ever necessary in genteel company.

The price of admittance to these balls is half-a-crown each for the gentlemen, and one shilling each for the ladies. They always begin at six o'clock in the evening, and end exactly at eleven; this being one of the immutable laws established by Mr. Nash,

who thus wisely provided against the involution of such irregularities as should counteract the benefit of the waters, and made them on the contrary rather subservient to their efficacy, by exhilarating the spirits and moderately exercising the body.

Every thing here is conducted with the utmost regularity. The ball is always opened with a minuet by two persons of the highest distinction: When this is concluded the lady returns to her seat, and the master of the ceremonies brings the gentleman a new partner. The same order is observed by every succeeding couple, each gentleman being obliged to dance with two ladies till the minuets are over. About eight o'clock the country dances begin, the ladies standing up according to their rank, and these continue till a little after nine, when a short interval is allowed for rest, and tea is brought in; after which the company pursue their amusement without interruption, till the appointed hour of eleven.

Private balls too are frequently given by people of fashion in the height of the season, and on these occasions elegant suppers are generally provided.

Here are also frequent concerts of music, attended by the most eminent performers in London, where all those who are happy in a taste for this amiable science, may be entertained with the most skilful performance, at the expence of a crown. Sometimes these concerts form a part of the morning amusement under the name of concert-breakfasts and then the price of tickets seldom exceeds three shillings and six pence. In these concerts, persons of rank and fortune, who have a talent for music, are sometimes admitted amongst the performers, and find a pleasure in joining with the masters in this delightful science.

Another species of Tunbridge amusement consists in parties of pleasure to the high-roads, and other romantic scenes, with which the whole neighbourhood abounds. At these places there frequently are public breakfasts, dinners, and tea-drinking, attended with music and every incitement to cheerfulness.

Lectures upon the arts and sciences, superficial enough to entertain the imagination without fatiguing the understanding, form another part of the day's amusement to those who are disposed to attend upon them.

Excursions to the noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, the founderies, and many remarkable places in the adjacent country furnish another pleasurable employment of time at Tunbridge-Wells. There are indeed several capital houses in the neighbourhood of this place, which, through the polite hospitality of the worthy proprietors are always open to the inspection of the curious; and there are many pleasant villages and agreeable prospects in the way

to them that will not fail to attract the distinguishing observer.

Horse racing makes another of the varied amusements of this place, and, though these races are not so famous as those of Newmarket, yet they will generally afford some diversion to those who, for the sake of the sport or the company, may be inclined to attend them. These races are principally supported by the present lord of the manor, Sir George Kelley, who frequently, since he came to the estate, has given a silver cup for this purpose.

To the article of pleasures may I add, though latest not the least, the commerce of love and gallantry, and all those delightful sensations arising from a free intercourse between the sexes. Such in short, and so many, are the enjoyments of this abode, that they seldom are quitted without regret, by any who have entered upon them in a proper disposition.


But, additional to these, it is but justice to observe, before this article is dropped, that here are also amusements of a higher nature, equally calculated for the diversion and improvement of the serious and reflect-

ing part of the company. The coffee house and the bookseller's shop, are places where the social virtues reign triumphant over prejudice and prepossession. The easy freedom, and cheerful gaiety, arising from the nature of a public place, extend their influence over them, and every species of party spirit is entirely stripped of those malignant qualities which render it so destructive of the peace of mankind. Here divines and philosophers, deists and christians, whigs and tories, Scotch and English, debate without anger, dispute with politeness, and judge with candour: while every one has an opportunity to display the excellency of his taste, the depth of his erudition, and the greatness of his capacity, in all kinds of polite literature, and in every branch of human knowledge.

The bookseller's shop has indeed an advantage over the coffee-house, because there the ladies are admitted; and, like so many living stars, shine in the greatest splendor, while they evidence that British beauties are no less superior to their sex throughout the world, in the inward ornaments of the understanding, than they are universally allowed to be in the external graces of the body.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, June 20.

 Durand, minister plenipotentiary from France, in the absence of the count de Guernsey, had a private audience of the king, to deliver his credentials.

TUESDAY, 24.

Conquest Jones and William Reynolds, Esqs. were elected sheriffs of London, &c. The latter swore himself not qualified on the 24th, and Mr. Jones soon after.

MONDAY, 30.

Came on at Guildhall, before Lord Camden and a special jury, a cause wherein a late commander of a sloop in the East-India company's service was plaintiff, and the commander of a squadron of his majesty's ships at the conquest of the Manillas was defendant. The action was brought for impressing the plaintiff from on board his own sloop, in August 1764, and detaining him in custody fifteen months, part of which time he was kept as a foremast man for a slight offence against the commodore. After a long trial, in which Admiral Cornish and several other witnesses were examined, Lord Camden summed up the evidence in a concise manner, and gave a very affecting charge, in which he clearly explained the prerogative of the crown and the subjects liberty. The jury then went out and staid above half an

hour, when they returned and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 400l. damages. Many of the auditors expressed their wishes that, upon account of the peculiar hardships the plaintiff underwent, larger damages had been given, as he was, at the time he was taken from the ship, sailing from Madras to the Manillas, in the East-India company's service; and at which place he might have probably stood a chance of making a good fortune, had he not been so long detained in custody.

SATURDAY, July 5.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when Alexander Carleton, for sheep-stealing, Thomas Wise, for stealing a gelding, Richard Bretton, for stealing a cow, and Thomas Smith, convicted for a highway robbery, in April sessions, and respited, received sentence of death; three to be transported for fourteen years; twenty-four for seven years, and four to be whipped. The four capital convicts, upon the report to his majesty, were all reprieved.

FRIDAY, 11.

The parliament was further prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of September next.

THURSDAY, 17.

Robert Darling and William Stephens, Esqs; had the majority of hands, at Guildhall, for sheriffs; but a poll was demanded for aldermen Peers and Gracraft.

An

An house was consumed by fire, in Upper Bond-street.

Many atrocious murders have been committed in the month past, particularly on a man near Stoke Newington, supposed by hay-makers; a wretch beat his wife to death, with a stick, near Dobney's, Islington; a soldier and a sailor, after a battle of an hour long, at Portsmouth, both expired on the place of engagement. Many lives have been lost by bathing in rivers and ponds, and accidents have deprived several of life or limbs.

A lobster, weight 13 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ was sold lately, at Billingsgate, for 24s.

A land tortoise was taken out of farmer Platt's pond, at Hendon; it has been there some years, though no one can tell how it came there.

The company of goldsmiths have given 100l. to the relief of the sufferers at Montreal.

A gentlewoman, at Baddow, in Essex, has inoculated several hundred persons, at 6d. each, who all did well.

There never was known a greater plenty of salmon, in the river Thames; in one day 130 were sent to Billingsgate market.

The De jon Marten, a Dutch ship, has been plundered by two cutters off Beachy-head, of goods worth 150l.

The company of clockmakers are constituted a livery company.

A man for a wager, one day this month, crossed the Thames in a butcher's tray, using nothing but his hands.

The respited criminals in Newgate have, three of them, had a free pardon; four to be transported for life; and five for seven years.

The whale fishery has not been very successful this year, and some ships have been lost.

Two women, one of whom, in man's cloaths, passed for the husband of the other, kept a public house at Poplar for thirty-six years; but one of them, lately deceased, betrayed the secret. She who had passed for the husband had served parish offices, and between them they had saved three or four thousand pounds. It seems some disappointments in love put them upon this scheme of life.

The following causes have been lately determined, in the court of King's Bench: 1. Dr. Shebbeare plaintiff, and a gentleman of fortune defendant, relative to the doctor's writing notes and preparing Lord Clarendon's Letters lately published, for the press; when after a long hearing a verdict of 500l. was given for the plaintiff.

2. Mr. George Wester, a wholesale druggist in this city, plaintiff, and Mr. Alexander Edie, defendant. The action was brought for the average of the damage upon a large quantity of Senpa, insured by the defendant in a ship from Leghorn, and which damage

was estimated at 34l. 7s. per cent. The jury, after a short consultation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him a verdict the rate of 16l. 3s. per cent. damage.

There has been an hearing before his honour the master of the rolls, concerning a legacy of about 10,000l. left by the late Sir William Pynsent to the right hon. William Pitt, which was contested by some of the relations of the deceased baronet; and after many learned arguments of the most eminent counsel, it was determined in favour of Mr. Pitt.

FRIDAY, 25.

At the close of the pole for sheriffs, Mr. Darling and Mr. Stephens (see before) appeared to have the majority; but a scrutiny was demanded for Mr. Darling.

To the poor. "One pound of rice and two quarts of milk boiled thick as stirabout, sweetened with two ounces of melasses, will make two pounds of good wholesome food; provided the rice cost no more than 3d. per pound, the said food will stand in no more than 2d. per pound, and is the best preventative against fluxes and agues, which disorders generally follow a scarcity of bread."

Marks to know the genuine Sarsaparilla.

THE true or officinal sarsaparilla is a root, on the top of which is a large knob, about the size of a man's fist, from which spring a considerable number of fibres, about the size of a large goose-quill; and from these fibres there issue out smaller ones, but not in any great number: through the middle of the thicker fibre runs a small white pith, about the thickness of a fine twine; and when the fibres are broke across, a small quantity of whitish dusty matter arises from the fracture.

The following is a list of the public Roman catholic chapels, &c. in London, to whom they belong, and the number of priests. 1. Sardinian chapel, Lincoln's-inn-fields, belonging to the Sardinian ambassador; five priests. 2. French chapel, Soho-square; to the French ambassador; five priests. 3. Spanish chapel, Powis-house; to the Spanish ambassador; three priests. 4. Bavarian chapel, Warwick-street, Golden-square; to the Bavarian ambassador; four priests. 5. Neapolitan chapel, Stanhope-street, Mayfair; to the Neapolitan ambassador; four priests. 6. Portuguese chapel, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square; and Virginia-street, Ratcliff-highway; to the Portuguese ambassador; seven priests. 7. Farthing-hatch, Rope-maker's-alley, Moorfields; to the Merchant Taylors Company, by a grant from Queen Elizabeth; two priests. 8. Mint chapel, Boxough, by a grant from James the First; one priest. — Country chapels: 1. Hammer-smith; 2. York; both continued by Charles the Second's queen; one priest each.

1. Coventry. 4. Preston. 5. Bell-tree house, Bath. 6. Worcester. 7. Lancaster. 8. Richmond; by a grant from Queen Elizabeth to Lord M—B; from four to eight priests, who are moveable—There are several chapels in Wales, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Somersetshire; but in Lancashire there are as many as in all England put together.—There are supposed to be 140 priests of all orders in England.

The duke of Gloucester has paid a visit to the island of Guernsey, where he was very joyfully received. The duke of York has been on a tour through several parts of the kingdom, and the princess Amelia has visited Stowe and Blenheim.

The hon. East-India company have received fresh advices over land from Lord Clive, dated in December last. Amongst other things, tis said, his lordship has remitted to China, 300,000 l. to pay for the cargoes of the ships that may arrive there, and also paid off about the same sum, for which the company paid interest at the rate of eight per cent.

Cambridge, June 30. On Saturday the duke of Newcastle arrived here. His grace took up his residence at St. John's college, with Dr. Powell, the vice-chancellor, who invited all the heads of houses to sup with him. Yesterday the vice-chancellor gave a most elegant dinner to his grace, and upwards of forty noblemen and gentlemen. (See p. 372.)

A Bridgewater-boat, in its passage from Bristol, was stranded on the Somersetshire coast; but no lives lost. The Cardiff boat foundered, and a woman was lost.

Newcastle, June 28. Last week some workmen at Rudchester, who were employed to dig up stones among the buried ruins of the Roman station, near the place where the ruins were discovered some months since, met a cistern, or trough, hewn in the solid rock, which measured above twelve feet in length, four in breadth, and two in depth, with a hole close to the bottom to drain it at one end, and, about three feet from the other end, a partition wall of stones and lime was run cross it.—There were found in it, a tripod candlestick, some very large teeth, and the vertebrae, and other broken and imperfect bones of some animal, which is supposed to have been buried in it; but there was no cover.

Switz, July 5. On Friday last one of the fishing boats of this place, brought in here a butt (or hollow butt) of a large size, which had the characters underneath upon its belly, the skin being very white, as all butts are; **ATPRARKI**. The letters were of a dark purple colour, exceedingly distinct, and of a large size.—As this phenomenon seems worthy of notice, I therefore sent it you to communicate to the literati in your parts:—
July, 1766.

What I imagine of it is, that the fish had been in the hands of the Dutch, and that the characters are the man's name, who had cut the letters with a knife, although the marks are grown equal with the skin, and no scarification appears in the letters; yet I think this must be the case.

Mr. Parker, member for Devonshire, and Dr. Heath, of Exeter, have been presented with the freedom of Plymouth, for their endeavours to get the cyder act repealed. Great rejoicings have been made in many parts of Devonshire, &c. on occasion of that welcome occurrence.

Great damage has been sustained in many places from the late wet and stormy weathers: At Taoley, near Dunmow, in Essex, many parts of a house were demolished by lightning; Greenwich was almost overflowed, and the hail stones measured an inch and a half in circumference; at Reading they were terrified with a great storm of thunder and lightening, and some sheep were killed; and also a woman at Hagbourn; at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, a load of hay was set on fire, and a man struck dead; at Eastbourne in Sussex, much damage was also sustained; at Sutton, near Frodsham, in Cheshire, a house was burnt down; trees were split, and a bull was killed in his pasture; at Chester five persons were scorched by lightning on the city walls; in Northumberland many sheep were drowned, and much hay was carried away by the floods; as also in Lincolnshire; at Penycuik, near Edinburgh, a gentleman was killed by the lightning, his watch and money melted in his pocket, and all his joints dislocated. In short these calamities have been general in the two kingdoms.

At the assizes at Oxford four persons were capitally convicted; at Winchester three; at Southampton six; at Hertford one; at Chelmsford five, four of whom were reprieved; at Worcester one; but reprieved; at Salisbury three; at Dorchester two; at Stafford five; at Maidstone eight, seven of whom are reprieved; at Bedford, one for murder; at Huntingdon two, but reprieved; at Buckingham five, but reprieved. Abingdon and York were maiden assizes.

The rejoicings all over North America, for the repeal of the stamp act, have been excessive; and several of the colonies have begun to raise subscriptions for statues of Mr. Pitt. At Philadelphia they came to the following healing resolution, viz. "That to demonstrate our zeal to Great Britain, and our gratitude for the repeal of the stamp act, each of us will, on the 4th of June next, being the birth-day of our most gracious sovereign George III. dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufactures of England, and give what home-spun we have to the poor."

The boundary line between South Carolina and the Cherokee Indians, has been lately run, to the satisfaction of all parties.

Major Farmer, with the 34th regiment of foot, took possession of all the posts, in the Illinois country, on Dec. 2 last, attended by parties of the friendly Chickasaws and Cherokees, who supplied them with provisions on the march.

On May 14, a dreadful fire broke out at Bridgetown, capital of Barbadoes, which destroyed the custom house, other public buildings and about 400 houses, the rents of which were 10,412*l*, besides many stores and sheds; but providentially only one life was lost. The damage is supposed to be very great, and the sufferers must be in a wretched condition, till relieved by the benevolence and humanity of the mother country, &c.

Philadelphia, May 5. From Bermuda we hear, that about the beginning of February last, a sloop, Captain Jones, from Antigua, bound for North Carolina, was drove on the island in a distressed condition. The affair is as follows: The sloop sailed from Antigua in October, with Captain Jones, one Williams the owner, the mate, three seamen, three negro men, and between twenty and thirty negro women and children on board; after being at sea some time, they had all their sails tore to pieces, so that it was impossible to make any way, and they were left to the mercy of the seas; in this condition and in want of provisions, they were put to the necessity of eating one of the dead negro children, which so exasperated the negroes on board, that they fell on the crew, killed Mr. Williams and the mate, cut them in pieces and threw them overboard, and wounded the captain in a terrible manner; but he taking to the shrouds, where they followed him, then slipping down the gib-stay, got into the hold unperceived, and lay there till the sloop got to Bermuda, which was the next day. The Captain it is thought will recover, but one of the seamen, who was much wounded, died soon after he got ashore; the other two seamen escaped unhurt, by hiding in the hold till the bloody rage of the negroes was cooled, when they called them up, and told one of them to be captain. Thus did that unhappy crew fare, after being at sea near fifteen weeks, forty days of which almost without provisions. When the negroes and sailors landed they were so reduced, that they were forced to be carried to lodgings provided for them.

The lord chancellor, Charles earl of Drogheda, and the speaker of the house of commons, have been sworn lords justices of Ireland, in the absence of the lord lieutenant.

Three rioters have been shot by the soldiery near Galway, who they attacked after repeated warnings of the consequences.

The following method is proposed as a foundation and future support of an hospital for worn out and disabled citizens of London, in the trading and industrious service of their king and country.

I. Every master when he binds an apprentice to pay five shillings, and the apprentice five shillings; and when made free, both parties to pay the aforesaid sum of five shillings.

II. The members of every company to pay one shilling per quarter, over and above the usual quarteridge.

III. Every citizen, when he takes up the livery of his company, to pay five shillings.

IV. All persons who enjoy offices of profit, either under the direction of the city, or its respective companies, to pay what the different governing bodies shall think reasonable; and all voluntary donations and legacies to be accepted.

N.B. All monies received on this account to be at stated times paid into the chamber of London.

This method of raising money is very practicable, and, when thoroughly considered, will meet with the approbation of all who think either for themselves or their posterity; and proper measures may soon be taken to establish so necessary a work. It will be an encouragement for young men to take up their freedoms as soon as their apprenticeships are expired, which of late years they have greatly neglected; and many will become freemen by purchase; this will increase the revenue of the city, and expedite the intended provision for its worn-out and disabled members, greatly redound to the honour, manifest the wise policy of the metropolis of Great Britain, and be a pattern to the whole kingdom for relieving the poor by their own industry, and easing the parish of an hitherto hereditary burthen.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 1. **L**IEUT. Col. John Kellet, was married to Miss Patty Preston—

7. Right honourable viscount Wenman, to Lady Eleanor Bertie, sister of the earl of Abingdon—15. John Brayfield, Esq; to Miss Betsey Hansey.

Lately. Charles Ridgway, Esq; to Miss Harriot Jenkinson—Mr. Somerville, to Miss Pardoe, a 12,00*l*. fortune—Thomas Moreland, Esq; to Miss Anne Mattison—Mr. Coe, to Miss Stubing—John Webb, Esq; to Miss Jenny Spencer—Isaac Loring, of Barbadoes, Esq; to Miss Laurentia Trent—The bishop of Elphin, to Miss Friend—Mr. Robert Milbank, to Miss Pugh—Martin Willoughby, Esq; to Miss Caroline Harbin—Richard Harlowe, Esq; to Miss Harbert—Mr. Stone, banker, to Miss Harbert.

—Rev. Dr. Robert Seebing, to Miss Little-
ton—James Tobin, Esq; to Miss Webbe, a
10,000 l. fortune—John Penn, Esq; go-
vernor of Pennsylvania, to Miss Anne Allen.

June 25. Lady Weymouth was delivered of
two sons, still-born.

July 3. Lady Mawbey, of a son—6. Lady
Caroline McKensie, of daughter—Marchion-
ess of Tavistock, of a son—12. Mrs. Reid, of
Bloombury, of a son and daughter—Mrs.
Chelmondeley, of Vale Royal, of daugh-
ter.

Lately. Viscountess Irwin, of a daugh-
ter—Mrs. Parker, of Cow-lane, of two
boys and a girl—Mrs. Egerton, of Broxton,
Cheshire, of a son and heir—Lady Perrot
Packington, of a son—Mrs. Maccartney, of
St. James's street, of a son—Countess of El-
gin, of a son—Lady Winifred Constable, of a
daughter.

DEATHS.

June 23. **R**EV. ST. Philip Hoby, bart.
dean of Ardferit, in Ireland;
the title is extinct—Mrs. Furse, relict of
the late colonel—Dr. Bernard, an eminent
physician—Mr. Butler Wigan, brother-in-
law of Sir Rob. Ladbroke—Lady Scawen,
relict of the late Sir Tho. Scawen, kn.

July 4. William Gover, Esq; a malt distil-
ler—7. Charles Taylor, Esq; deputy-remem-
brancer of the Exchequer, aged seventy-four
—Walter Lilly, of Richmond, Esq;—9. Jos.
Barnes of Kensington, Esq;—Sir Alexander
McKenzie of Gerlock, in Scotland, bart.—
Thomas Hewitt, of St. Kitt's, Esq;—12. John
Cullin, Esq; an Hamburg merchant—Edward
Fisher, of Richmond, Esq;—Mrs. Riley,
printer, in Little Britain—15. Right hon.
the countess dowager of Montrath, aged
ninety. She left legacies of above 100,000 l.
to her son, the present earl, lords George,
Frederick, and John Cavendish, her physi-
cians, &c. &c. &c.—19. Christopher Burrow,
Esq; many years an East-India director. His
wife died a fortnight before him—20. Right
Rev. Dr. Thomas, bishop of Salisbury,
chancellor of the garter. &c. &c.

Lately. Lady Anne Jekyll, relict of Jo-
seph Jekyll, of Dallington, Northampton-
shire, Esq; sister of Lord Halifax—Rev.
John Ellesmere, D. D. rector of Chelsea—
John Pacatus Shard, Esq; only surviving son
of the late Sir Isaac—George Etheridge, of
Birmingham, Esq;—Mr. Lawrence Fowkes,
an eminent merchant—Henry Wakelyn, of
Bristol, Esq; by throwing himself from a
window—Charles Spratt, of Exeter, Esq;—
Mr. Baker, of Worcester, a baker, suppo-
sed to be a larger and more corpulent man
than the late Edward Bright. His coffin
measured seven feet over at the broadest part,
and larger than an ordinary hearse, and was
so large that part of the wall of the house
was obliged to be pulled down in order to get
it out; it is supposed to be able to contain

twenty bushels measure, and was carried to
the grave by twenty men—Hon. Lieut. gen.
Brown, in France—Mr. Joseph Millthorpe,
a preacher amongst the quakers—John Nokes,
of Luton, Esq; aged ninety—John Howard,
Esq;—Geo. Westwood, Esq; a West-India
merchant, aged seventy-eight—William Par-
vish, Esq; an officer under the great duke of
Marlborough—Alexander M'Aulay, Esq; a
member of the Irish house of commons, and
a king's counsel—Mary Jones, of Market-
lane, St. James's, aged 102—Rear admiral
Tyrrel, on board his ship the princess Loui-
sa, June 27, returning from his station at the
Leeward islands—Richard Worsam, Esq; of
the council in Barbadoes—John Robinson,
of Virginia, Esq;—Mountague Wilmot,
Esq; governor of Nova Scotia—Mrs. Hunter,
of Chelsea, aged 109.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 28. John Ave-
rall, D. D. is promoted to be dean
of Limerick, and Dr. Hawkins, dean of
Elmy, in Ireland.

From the rest of the Papers.

Rev. Mr. Haddock is presented to the rec-
tory of Weston-Waterleis, Cambridgeshire—
Mr. Harvey, to the vicarage of St. Laurence,
Thanet—Mr. Gibbs, to the living of Brockdish,
Norfolk—Mr. Gretton, to the vicarage of Sas-
fron-Walden, Essex—Mr. Scott, to the chapel
of Hornbury, in Wakefield—Mr. Majendie, to
the vicarage of Preston, in Kent—Mr. Hum-
phrys, to the rectory of Great Bealings,
Suffolk—Mr. Chapman, to the rectory of
Wexham, Bucks—Mr. Conant, to the vica-
rage of St. Peter's, and Mr. Bance to that of
St. Clement's, Sandwich—Dr. Tatton, to
the vicarage of East Peckham, Kent—Mr.
Alcock, to the vicarage of Glossop, Derby-
shire—Mr. Heynes, to the living of Damer-
ham, Wilts—Mr. Williamson, to the vica-
rage of Darfield, Yorkshire—Mr. Fletcher,
to the vicarage of Broughton, Leicestershire—
Mr. Duncombe, to be one of the six preachers
in Canterbury cathedral—Mr. Waller to the
rectory of Raleigh, Essex—Mr. Porter, to
the vicarage of Cobham, Kent—Mr. Crow-
thorpe, to the vicarage of Seberge, York-
shire—Mr. Story, to the rectory of Thwaite
St. Mary's, Norfolk—Mr. Lukener, to the
vicarage of Worsall, Norfolk—Mr. Sandys,
to the rectory of Eversholt, Bedfordshire—
Mr. Jordan, to the vicarage of Upperhol,
Leicestershire—Mr. Bracken, to the vicarage
of Merden, Wilts—Mr. Lupton, to the
living of Long Clawson, Leicestershire—Mr.
Henry Shove, to the curacy of Sutton, near
Deal.

A dispensation passed the seals, to ena-
ble the Rev. Mr. William Salisbury, to hold
the rectories of Hallingbury Parva, and
Moreton,

Moreton, in Essex—Mr. Rycroft, to hold the vicarage of Tering, and rectory of Patching, Hants—Mr. Butler, to hold the rectories of Wanstone and North Waltham, Hants—Mr. Nutt, to hold the rectory of Netwell, Essex, and vicarage of Standon, Hertsfordshire—Mr. Ralph Barnes, to hold the vicarages of Newland, and of Merwyn, Cornwall—Mr. Nicholls, to hold the vicarage of Yardley, Worcestershire, and rectory of Colmington, Salop—Dr. Price, to hold the rectory of Montgomery and vicarage of Mywood, Montgomeryshire—Dr. Morgan to hold the rectories of Ramington, Berks, and Byfleet, Surrey—Dr. Stebbing, to hold the rectory of Winterborn, Wilts, and vicarage of Streatley, Berks—Tho. Pennington, M. A. to hold the rectory of Tunstall, with that of Kingidown, in Kent—Sam. Ogden, D. D. to hold the rectory of Lawford, Essex, with the rectory of Stansfield, Suffolk—Robert Dowbiggan, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wappenham, in Northamptonshire, with that of Stoke Gouldington, Bucks.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

FEB. 18. John Blunden and Richard St. George, Esqs. are created barons of Ireland—**earl of Shannon**, was appointed master-general of the ordnance, in Ireland.

St. James's, Feb. 26. John Jones, Esq; was appointed sheriff of Devonshire.

March 1. Rear-admiral John Moore, created a baronet—The duke of Devonshire was appointed lord high treasurer of Ireland—**25.** Earl Delawarr, col. of the first troop of horse-guards, in the room of his late father—Sir John Griffin Griffin, col. of the first troop of horse grenadier guards—Earl Cornwallis, colonel of the thirty-third regiment of foot—Oliver Tiffin, Esq; a commissioner of the salt duty.

April 19. Lieut. General Sir Richard Lytton, governor of Guernsey, &c. in the room of Earl Delawarr, deceased—William Whitmore, Esq; keeper of the mint, in the room of the late Mr. Jefferys.

Whitehall, May 6. William Hewett, Esq; is appointed a commissioner for the sale of lands in Grenada, &c. &c.

St. James's, May 12. The earl of Breadalbane, was sworn of the privy-council.

St. James's, May 23. The duke of Richmond was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state in the room of the duke of Grafton.

June 3. John Pringle, M. D. and William East, of Hall-Place, Berks, Esqs. were created baronets.

Whitehall, June 17. Lord George Cavendish is appointed lieut. and custos rotularum of Derbyshire.

Whitehall, June 18. His R. H. the

duke of Gloucester is appointed colonel of the 13th regiment of foot, in the room of Gen. Pakeney, resigned.

July 1. The earl of Rochford ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Lord George Henry Lenox, minister plenipotentiary, to the most christian king.

St. James's, July 2. The earl of Berkeley, is appointed lord lieut. of Gloucestershire, Gloucester, and Bristol—William Wollaston, Esq; sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

Whitehall, July 5. The earl of Berkeley, is appointed constable of St. Briavel's castle, in the forest of Dean.

Whitehall, July 8. The duke of York has the grant of the office of keeper of the forests, &c. at Windsor, and of lieut. of the said forest: also of the custody of Cranburn lodge, walks, and chase, &c. &c. in the room of the late duke of Cumberland—Prince Henry Frederick, the grant of the office of ranger or keeper of Windsor Great Park, &c. &c. &c. also in the room of the duke of Cumberland.

St. James's, July 15. Merrick Burrell, of West-Grinstead Park, Sussex, Esq; is created a baronet, and in default of issue male the dignity to descend to Peter Burrell, Esq; and his heirs male—**15.** Stanier Porten, Esq; is appointed secretary to the embassy to the court of France—**16.** The earl of Oxford is appointed lord lieut. of Radnorshire.

Whitehall, July 19. Sir Henry Cheere, knt. is created a baronet, to him and his heirs male—Lieut. Gen. Philip Honeywood is appointed governor of Kingston on Hull.

From the rest of the Papers.

The earl of Lauderdale is appointed a lord of Police in Scotland—Col. Montgomery, deputy ranger of St James's and Hyde Parks—Serjeant Whitaker, a Welsh judge—John Braithwaite, Esq; secretary of Gibraltar—Major Rogers, governor of Michilimackinack, and agent for the Western Indians, and Mr. Porter his secretary—Charles O'Hara, Esq; governor of Senegambia, in Africa—Duke of Dorset is elected high steward of Stratford on Avon—Earl of Guildford, high steward of Banbury—Mr. Dunning recorder of Bristol—Duke of Marlborough, high steward of Woodstock.—Sir George Pococke, an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

The prince of Wales is appointed captain-general of the artillery company—Sir John St. Clair, lieut. col. of the 28th regiment—Dr. Harris, chancellor of the diocese of Bangor—John Butler, Esq; comptrol. of excise accompts—John Milbanke, Esq; a commissioner of the revenue, in Ireland—Sir George Montgomery Metham, patent-clerk of the great wardrobe—Christopher Mills, Esq; chief justice of Senegambia—Alexander Agnew, Esq; deputy judge advocate for North-Britain—Sir David Dalrymple

ple, a lord of session there—Col. Brudenel, vice chamberlain to her majesty—John Forster, Esq; receiver-general for Scotland—Dr. Forrester, chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln—Earl of Shaftesbury, was chosen governor of the Turkey company—Mr. Bailey, register of the society of Arts, &c. &c.—Thomas Foley, Esq; recorder of Droitwich—The marriage of Oranby and George Arbuthnot, Esq; were nominated governors of Bridewell and Bethlehem hospitals—Mr. Chambers, elected Vicar of St. Andrew at Oxford—Dr. John Smith, Savilian professor, at Oxford—Crafter Greathead, Esq; is appointed chief justice of St. Kit's—Lord Godolphin, governor of Scilly—Hunt Walsh, Esq; col. of the 56th regiment of foot—Corbett Parry, Esq; lieutenant of the 62d regiment of foot—Mr. Samuel Chitty was elected master-master of the city militia—John Macfarlan, Esq; solicitor-general of the Granades, &c.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

BERKS. Hon. William Craven in the room of Mr. Pye, deceased.
Bossey. Lord Mount Stewart, in the room of Mr. Montague.
Bridgnorth. Gen. Whitmore, re-elected on promotion.
Dumfries, &c. right hon. James Montgomery, in the room of Mr. Millar, promoted.
East-Grinstead. Sir Charles Farnaby re-elected on promotion.
Great-Bdwyn. William Burke, Esq; in the room of Mr. Woodley, deceased.
Helton. William Wyndham, Esq; in the room of Lord Godolphin.
Kingdon on Hull. William Weddell, Esq; in the room of Sir G. M. Metham, promoted.
Leicester. John Darker, Esq; in the room of Mr. Wright, deceased.
Leithiel. Viscount Beauchamp, in the room of Geo. Howard, promoted.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Smith, of Spitalfields, dyer.
Tho. Maybery, of Redwardine, in Worcester-shire, iron-master.
James Grainger, of Droitwich, Baker.
James James, of Nayland, Suffolk, leather-dresser.
William Savage, of Soho, grocer.
Geo. Stephenson, jun. of Patrington, Yorkshire, vintner.
Robert Johnson, of St. George, Middlesex, merchant.
Thomas Bentley and William Malham, of Basingstoke, hosiery.
Francis Taylor, of Cecil-court, St. Martin's, shop-keeper.
John Hamilton, of East-Smithfield, victualler.
John Langley, of Cow-lane, cooper.
Samuel Turner, of Woodbridge, ship-builder.
James Bentley, of Hare-Arce, Middlesex, silk-dresser.
Robert Tredwell, of Fleet-lane, coach spring-maker.
Alexander George, of Woolwich, taylor.
Robert Watson, of Nottingham, Hawker.
Andrew Wright, of Newcastle upon Tyne, linen-

Benj. Morris, of the King's Bench prison, victu-
aller.
John Florry, of Birmingham, merchant.
John Welch, of Huntley, Gloucestershire, inn-
holder.
William Collison, Isaac Applebee, and John Gib-
bon, of Southwark, brewers and partners.
John Pipping, of Bristol, haberdasher.
Edw. Foster, jun. of Southwark, corn-factor.
Peter Smith, of St. Paul's Covent Garden, carver.
James Eyes, of Liverpool, brewer.
John Sich, of Evesham, hosiery.
John Graol, of Milbank, wine merchant.
John Hope, of Princes-street, victualler.
Richard Stevens, of James-street, coal merchant.
Rowland Salmon, of Southwark, haberdasher.
Tho. Turner, of Tooley street, cheesemonger.
George Calman, of Wirksworth, Derby, wool-
comber.
Rob. Lloyd and William Stopford, of Chester, hat-
makers.
Tho. Holland, of Tenbury, scrivener.
William Hodgson, of Bishopsgate-street, cooper.
John Scott, of Crutched Friars, merchant.
Tho. Orr, of Winchester-street, merchant.
James Newnam, of Aldersgate street, carter.
Thos. Hitchcock and Edw. Edwards of Boughton,
Cheshire, curriers.
Edw. Collins, of Marybone, merchant.
Joseph Gilding, of Norton Folgate, dyer.
Charles Salter, of Bington-Langley, clothier.
Geo. Wilson, of Shadwell, cooper.
Richard Ford, of Chertsey, brewer.
Joseph Lockwood, of Queen-street, cooper.
James Adams, of Southwark, shoemaker.
Tho. Horsfall, of London, merchant.
William Mills, of St. Dunstan's West, coffeeman.
Tho. Hoot, of Wood Plympton, dealer.
William Curtis, of Margatting, Essex, butcher.
John Candler, of Lowlayton, linen draper.
Joseph Jacob, of New Square, merchant.
John Lucas Willett, of Old Bethlem, carpenter.
Robert Ellis, of Doncaster, grocer.
Geo. Carroll, of St. Martin Ludgate, jeweller.
Matthew Hanbury, of Bread-street, hardwareman.
Joseph Didier, of Little Winchester street, mer-
chant.
Tho. Naters, of Newcastle on Tyne, hostman.
John Sparks of Haverford West, merchant.
Tho. Wragg, of Bousel, Derbyshire, dealer.
Jonathan Collins, of St. Martin's in the Fields,
victualler.
Geo. Stokes, of Kidderminster, mercer and draper.
Capell Tripp, of Cross, Somersetshire, innholder.
Tho. Whitehead, of Dunham, Notting. linen-
draper.
James Madder, of the Tower, dealer.
John Bailey and John Matthewman, of Wild-street,
stationers.
Jarvis Smyth and Edw. Isleton, of Burr-street,
warehousemen.
Matthias Walker, of Oxenden-street, taylor.
Francis Compere, of Catherine street, jeweller.
Edward Burt, of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts, shop-
keeper.
Benj. Weston, of Bromham, Wiles, clothier.
Tho. Claydon, of Tring, Hertfordshire, victualler.
William Moseley, of Manchester, hat-maker.
Edw. Waterworth, of Sowerby-bridge, Yorkshire,
dyer.
Moies Alexander, of Tooley street, Southwark, lin-
en-draper.
Margaret Read, of Whitechapel, widow, victualler.
Charles Coverley, of Alderinanbury, Weaver.
Robert Blackburne, of Liverpool, linen draper.
John Beete, of Birmingham, wine merchant.
John Kendall and John Dell, of Oxford Road, co-
lourmen, oilmen, and partners.
Robert Menzies, of Jermyn-street, victualler.
Robert Guyatt, of St. Pancras, carpenter.
William Hanister, of North-street, miller.
John Pratchitt, of Chester, hosiery.
Thomas Nicholson, of Sun-court, Cornhill, taylor.
Gilbert Hagen, of Chichester, merchant.
Samuel Lightfoot, of St. Mildred in the Poultry,
linen-draper.
Francis Gough of Wilkes street, Spitalfields weaver.
William Miller, of Whitecross-street, brewer.
Charles Banson, of St. Andrew Holborn, victualler.
John Phene and Samuel Jones, of Paternoster-row,
brokers and partners.

John Murrell, of New-street, enameller and jeweller.
 James Noke and Godfrey Noke, of Exchange-alley, merchants, insurance brokers, and partners.
 James Settle, of Liverpool, merchant and mariner.
 William Jones, of Tidenham in Gloucestershire, wine-merchant.
 William Lockwood, of Leeds, wine-merchant.
 Henry Parker, of Leeds, grocer.
 James Robinson, of Kingston upon Hull, haberdasher.
 James Peltro, of Toddington, callico-printer.
 Robert Harris, of Witney, mercer and draper.
 Richard Lyford, of St. Martin's in the Fields, leather-seller.
 John Seagood, of the royal-exchange, rationer.
 John Dullany, of Cow-Cross, publican and victualler.
 Art. Downes, of Whitechurch, mercer.
 Tho. Barber, sen. of Saffron hill, tallow-chandler, banker, factor, and money-scriver.
 John Taylor, of Broad Street, Ratcliff, upholster and broker.
 Edward Pollard, of Battersea, hops-factor and maltster.
 Thomas Haffery, of Alton, Hants, hollow turner and timber-merchant.
 John Thompson, of Mildred-court, scrivener.
 Abraham Bird, of Stinchcombe, Gloucestershire, duffel-maker.
 William Brown, of Howden, Yorkshire, merchant.
 Denis McCarthy, of Clerkenwell, merchant and manufacturer.
 Thomas Child, of St. Martin in the Fields, victualler.
 Thomas Hitecock, of Boughton in Cheshire, currier.
 John Gavenor, of Fountain-court, apothecary.
 Jeremiah Blakeman, of Limehouse, timber merchant.
 John Hart, of Warrington, merchant and sail canvas-maker.
 William Brymer and Thomas Tatlock, of Bread-street, warehousemen and partners.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

UTRECHT, June 26. Yesterday a fire broke out at Hilversum, a village two leagues and a half from hence, in the house of a Jew, who was employed in melting tallow; and in a very few hours the flames destroyed 300 houses, or buildings, among others the great church. The damage is supposed to be upwards of 600,000 florins.

Hague, July 10. Yesterday his serene highness the Prince Stadtholder took possession of the dignities of governor, captain-general and admiral general, of the province of Utrecht.

Paris, June 12. It is assured that his serene highness the hereditary prince of Brunswick, who, by his own great talents in the art of war, knows how to set a true value upon those of the Marshal Duke de Broglio, of which he was so often a witness, has not a little contributed to his obtaining the pension of 30,000 livres, which the king has lately granted him.

Paris, June 20. The hereditary prince of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle took leave of their majesties and their royal family yesterday: His highness will set out immediately to visit the principal cities of Italy.

Verfailles, June 25. The hereditary prince of Brunswick set out the day before yesterday for Italy.

Verfailles, June 25. M. De Bully, who during the last forty years had been sent to several courts in public characters, particularly to that of Great-Britain, has obtained leave of the king to retire. His majesty has granted him a pension of 27,000 livres.

Paris, July 4. The king has published a declaration, by which persons who profess the pretended reformed religion, are forbid to alienate their effects without the king's permission.

Paris, July 15. The Chambers of the parliament met this day on account of the refusal of sacraments which has been made in several dioceses, agreeable to the spirit of the acts of the clergy. The district of Chauny, which has been very active in enforcing the execution of the arret of the parliament against those acts, has been refused confession, upon which the grand vicar of Noyon, and two curates, have been taken into custody. Our archbishop has lately suspended several more priests.

Madrid, June 13. The king has ordered the Junto, called the Abastos, which furnished provision for this capital, to be abolished; which decree having been communicated to the people by the Count d'Aranda, president of the council, of Castile, they have nominated deputies to lay at his majesty's feet the most humble and thankful acknowledgements, with which they are penetrated, by this generous and magnanimous act of his clemency and justice.

Madrid June 24. The queen's mother is so dangerously ill, that the sacraments were administered to her last Thursday. The king has ordered prayers in all the churches of the kingdom for imploring her recovery.

Lisbon, June 10. In consequence of an order from the king, all boys who are found out of service, or destitute of employment are sent to the arsenal, where they will be kept to work for eight years, and the profits of their labours are to go to the crown. After the expiration of their time will be set at liberty, and may then exercise the trade they have learnt during their servitude.

Ratisbon, June 26. The affair of the suffrage of Osnabrug, which has long put a stop to the deliberations of the diet, is at length settled, between the Baron de Gemmingen on the part of the electoral court of Hanover, and the Baron de Karg on the part of the grand chapter of Osnabrug, under the mediation of the ministers representatives of the empire.

Hamburgh, June 27. Next week the electoral chamber of Hanover will restore to the reigning duke of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin the districts of Gammelín, Wittenburgh, Zahrendien, and Mecklenburgh, of which the electoral house has been in possession, to indemnify itself for military execution during the intestine troubles under the government of Duke Charles.

Charles Leopold; the expences occasioned thereby having been defrayed.

Constantinople, June 16. On the 22d inst. between five and six in the morning, was felt here a violent shock of an earthquake which lasted something more than a minute. It did very little damage in the suburbs of Pera and Galata, but a great deal in Constantinople. Four royal mosques suffered, the first at the gate of Adrianople, the cupola of which fell, and the walls were damaged: The second, that of Sultan Mahomet II. the cupola of which fell; as did likewise the publick school, in which above 100 students perished: That of Mahomet Bashaw, was hurt only the external part: The fourth, that of Sultan Achmet, a Minaret of which fell down. They reckon 173 small mosques, and baths, partly entirely ruined, and partly damaged. Several chans or publick inns were destroyed; some palaces of Turks and many houses. The walls of this capital are so much hurt, that it is calculated that it will cost above 100,000 piastres to repair them. About 880 persons have been found buried under the ruins; besides a great number of maimed and wounded. There were damages done in the seraglio. The grand signior lived under tents for some days. Two of the seven towers fell; and the rest were hurt. Some small damage is said also to have been done at Adrianople. Many slight tremors have been felt since; and some two or three days ago.

Vienna, July 9. The last letters from Constantinople, which are dated the 16th of June, contain more lamentations than the preceding ones. They advise, that since the end of May, there have been almost daily some shocks of an earthquake, more or less violent; but that on the 10th of last month, one happened equal to that of the 22d of May; and overthrew several edifices that had been shattered before: It lasted from ten to ten seconds; and was followed on the next day by another as violent, at the time the signior was at the mosque, where the confusion occasioned by the terror of it was very great.

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N O T E.

THE engraver by mistake omitted the almost worn-out inscription of the medal, p. 277, which on the face should have been ...ORIANV.....AVGVVS — On the reverse all that remains is ...A...AVG... at the bottom COSIIPP.